UNIFRUITCO

September
1929

Vol. V
No. 2

M. E. Schoen
Editor

Cacao and Its Cultivation in Costa Rica
By P. LANGE

Banana Loading at San Jose de Guatemala
By JOSEPH W. COLE

Parity at Preston
By VERSON W. GOOCH

Medical Department's Annual Report

History of Malaria
Chapter III of Dr. Malaret's Article
Translated into Spanish

The Vagabond Cruiser
By T. J. LYONS

A Visit to a Spanish Hacienda
By H. M. BARDIN

Lancetilla Experiment Station
By Dr. PAUL C. STANDLEY

Tales of the Great White Fleet
The "San" Boats

Published Monthly by United Fruit Company

For Employees in all Branches of its Service

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS.

Cacao And Its Cultivation In Costa Rica

By P. Lange

A comprehensive article dealing with the planting, harvesting, and classification of cacao, the fruit of that tree called *Theobroma,* "Food of the Gods"

WHEN Cortez penetrated into the heart of Mexico he found that the Aztecs who inhabited that country used chocolate as their native drink. Their emperor, Montezuma, is said to have taken no other beverage. It is also recorded by historians that the cacao seed, or bean, was used by these people as currency. Sugar was unknown to the Aztecs, and it was the Spaniards who first mixed it with the cacao bean thus making chocolate in the form we know it today.

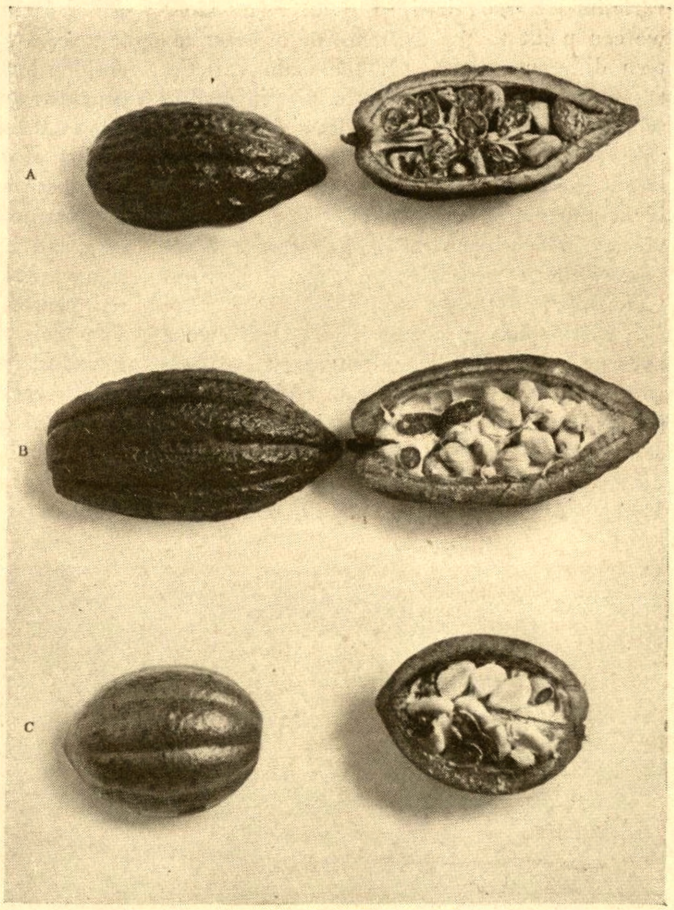
A typical cacao cultivation. Trees have been correctly pruned, admitting the requisite amount of light and air and giving the best branch formation

In the seventeenth century the beverage was introduced into Italy and then into France and Germany, gradually establishing itself throughout most of the European and American countries. It was Linnaeus, the Swedish botanist, who christened the cacao tree "Theobroma," meaning "Food of the Gods." Cocoa is still very popular as a beverage but as a candy or sweet it has no rival. Roasted and ground into a fine paste, the nibs mixed with various ingredients and flavors such as milk, sugar, vanilla, etc., it forms our different kinds of chocolate.

In the last twenty years consumption has increased enormously and today it is by millions of sacks that the cacao producing countries are shipping the golden bean to the manufacturers of the world.

The tree is a native of the tropics and can

Varieties of cacao
A Criollo
B Forastero
C Calabacillo



be profitably grown only within 20 degrees north or south of the Equator. It requires a mean shade temperature of about 80° Fahrenheit. Climates subjected to heavy rains or severe droughts are undesirable. The best results are obtained in places where the rainfall does not exceed an average of 60 inches. In that respect we are placed at some disadvantage in Costa Rica for in a single year our rainfall often exceeds 150 inches, the average being 125 inches. We have had to adopt, therefore, some more reliable agent than the sun for drying purposes, and we find that with artificial heat our run remains extremely uniform and the manufacturer now realizes that he can depend on the same even product right through the year.

The cacao tree thrives best at sea level and a few hundred feet above. Wind is its enemy. Hurricanes are unknown with us and our farms are situated in a region where the influence of the trade winds is scarcely felt.

The best type of cacao land is a good loamy soil of reasonable depth. The tap root of the cacao tree attains a length of from 3 to 6 feet and should never touch compact gravel, stone or stagnant water. Most of our lands respond to those requisites. The majority of them are of a deep alluvial deposit, containing the necessary organic matters and resting on a pervious subsoil. Our soils are also very friable and have a marvellous depth. Good drainage is also most essential for the successful cultivation of cacao.

The cacao plantation has been likened to a "tropical orchard," for the trees are planted at regular intervals. The tree when fully grown ranges from 15 to 40 feet in height. It begins to bear fruit in its second to third year after being set out, but does not come into full bearing for several years more. The flowers, which are comparatively tiny, grow in clusters from little cushions which develop on the trunk and branches of the tree. Thus the fruit, unlike that of most trees, grows directly from the main branches and from the trunk itself, even quite close to the ground. The shape and size of the pods as well as the number, size, shape, and color of the beans vary according to the botanic variety. The tree bears fruit the year round. In Costa Rica we have two main crops known as the spring and fall crops.

The three main varieties of cacao

PRACTICALLY all the cultivated cacao of the world can be divided into three main varieties, namely: Criollo, Forastero, and Calabacillo. Under each of these several sub-

varieties are recognized. On our farms alone we can point to the existence of at least fifteen different kinds. Of the main varieties the Criollo is undoubtedly the best in quality while the Calabacillo is the least desirable in this respect. On the other hand, the Criollo tree is extremely delicate while the Calabacillo is the most hardy and prolific. The Forastero variety, which offers the happy medium, is the variety most generally propagated by our Company.

Twenty pods to a tree is reckoned a good average. We take from ten to twelve pods to make a pound of dry cacao. Many of our selected trees produce more than 100 pods; several reach the 200 mark; and an extraordinary bearer has been known to set over 1,000 pods in a single crop. Of course, not all of them reached maturity. For the past few years we have made it a rule to propagate nothing but good bearers, as that practice has demonstrated its worth in Trinidad. We have also established for future study a unique collection of trees, coming from parents which have been found over a period of years to be the best producers among our millions of trees here and in Panama. Beside numerous foreign varieties every variety of local interest is represented. Our fine plot of "Cacao Nacional" is the only one that exists outside of Ecuador, its country of origin.

Our cacao planting has been made on two classes of land, namely: recently abandoned banana cultivation, and that abandoned for a number of years and which has since grown up in what is known as second growth woodland.

The question of correct spacing is a subject that has caused much discussion, but it is best settled by local conditions and experience. The very first cacao plantings were spaced 10 feet by 10 feet. This was soon found to be too close and the spacing was changed to 12 feet by 12 feet. This remained in general practice for some time until it was realized that the spacing was still too close. Subsequently, 15 feet by 15 feet spacing was adopted as

Above: Germinating beds. Seedlings are transplanted from these beds to nursery

At right: Nursery with artificial shade. Seedlings are planted 15" *x* 15"

standard and is now regarded as best suited for development and yield.

Propagation of cacao was previously made chiefly by the method of planting seeds at stake. Since then we have given preference to ground nurseries. We have experimented with card-board, one-ply or wood-shave boxes, and bamboo pots as containers. All proved to be worthless and of no value under our conditions. If it is decided to plant seeds at stake, 3 or 4 seeds should be sown at the foot of each peg 8 or 9 inches apart, and covered with about one inch of soil. The earth should be pressed down immediately, thus insuring a more regular amount of moisture than if it were left loose. Of course the seeds should be fresh and the weather favorable. Planting at stake has the advantage in that the young plant, once fairly started, does not have its roots injured in any way by the operation of transplanting. Seeds were originally planted direct into the nursery, but recently we have adopted the practice of germinating the seeds in beds which are carefully prepared with a thick layer of light soil. Formerly cacao nurseries were small and scattered throughout the farm. Large central nurseries situated in convenient places are in favor at present. The success of a ground nursery depends chiefly on the choice of location and soil, on the preparation which the beds receive, and on the time of year in which they are planted. For the protection of young plants in the nurseries it is necessary to provide shade. This can be done either by using quick growing plants or by erecting artificial shelters.

In transplanting from nurseries to the field the greatest care should be taken to keep the roots of plants free from injury and to secure as large a block of earth as possible to each plant. In setting out young seedlings in the permanent holes they should be placed high enough to enable the crown roots to be partly visible after the soil has settled. The surrounding soil should then be filled in around the plant and pressed firmly down.

Proper shade of vital importance

WHEN young, cacao will not thrive without shade. When fully grown, better crops result if provided with just the requisite amount of shade. There exists much diversity of opinion on this question of shade on cacao and it is one of the greatest importance. Experience has shown that where cacao trees have more shade than is actually needed they are likely to leaf excessively and fruit poorly, and that in this condition they are subject to attack from fungus diseases. On the other hand, unshaded cacao, while it bears heavier crops, is apt to be attacked by die-back or algal disease, and as a general rule the foliage is of a sickly color showing that the cacao tree is not in its natural surroundings.

There are two kinds of shade that have to be considered in cacao cultivation: temporary shade, while plants are young, and permanent shade, when the plants have fully matured. For temporary shade the most suitable plant is the banana.

The trees most often used for permanent shade are those which belong to the natural order, Leguminosae. Plants belonging to this family add nitrogen to the soil by the aid of bacteria associated with the nodules on their roots. Our farms are almost exclusively shaded with Juaquiniquil (*Inga edulis*). We have also some sections of both varieties of Immortelle (*Erythrina velutina* and *Erythrina umbrosa*) as well as Saman (*Pithecolobium saman*) known locally as Guango.

The Juaquiniquil makes an excellent shade tree but, unfortunately, it has the disadvantage of suffering from irregular periodical attacks of caterpillars which frequently defoliate the trees. The leaves however, reappear as vigorously as ever after the caterpillars leave. On some farms the trees suffer from girdle worms which, once established in a given area, are a constant source of trouble, and many shade trees succumb to their ravages.

In the locations where the Juaquiniquil has been killed off it has been proposed to propagate the Immortelle, giving preference to the variety *Erythrina velutina* which is not as brittle as the *Erythrina umbrosa* and does not attain the same enormous height. The planting of permanent shade should be undertaken simultaneously with the setting out of the cacao plants in the permanent fields.

Shade trees have always been planted between the rows of cacao, but it is advisable to plant them in the same line, one shade tree occupying the site of every third cacao tree.

This practice insures additional sunlight and more room for the trees to spread. The shade trees should be trimmed when young and allowed to branch high, permitting both light and air to circulate freely between them and the tops of the cacao trees. Nothing but seedlings should be used for shade trees as this is the only method whereby well-shaped trees with a well-formed root system may be obtained.

Cleaning is the local name for cutlassing or chopping out with a machete the bush and weeds that grow up in the cultivations. In well-established and shady sections this work need be done only about twice a year, but in places where bush grows more rapidly, the work must be done oftener.

When about two years old a cacao tree starts to bifurcate and form its lateral branches. Some time afterward it will start to throw out water shoots known generally as gormandizers or chupons. Throughout its entire life the cacao tree has a tendency to throw out these gormandizers, generally from the lower part of the trunk, but at times from the lateral and upper branches. These gormandizers are not true branches. In early life they are purely a minor growth which is a drain on the sap of the trees. They should always be removed before this occurs by cutting them off with a sharp knife, flush with the trunk, after which the wound made will quickly and readily heal.

Young branches which grow on the main or lateral branches of the cacao tree are of two kinds, namely "palms" (fans) and "chupons" (gormandizers). A palm is a true branch and is the proper means of renewing bearing branches, and those which are required for future service should be retained.

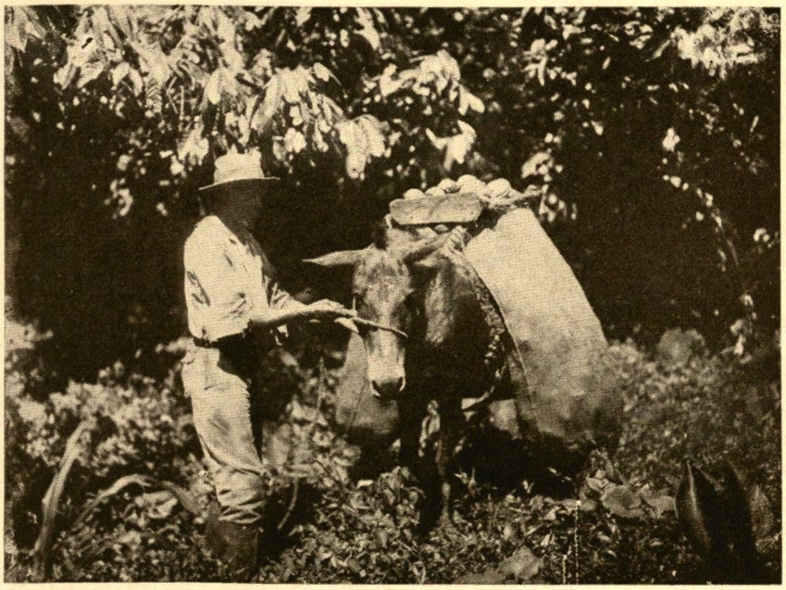
Reaping cacao. The picture illustrates the use of the machete

Chupons should always be removed. A chupon or gormandizer, left on a tree, eventually develops a second crown; that is, a second tree system of main trunk and lateral branches on top of the parent plant. This formation should always be avoided as it is very desirable that the cacao trees be low and spreading.

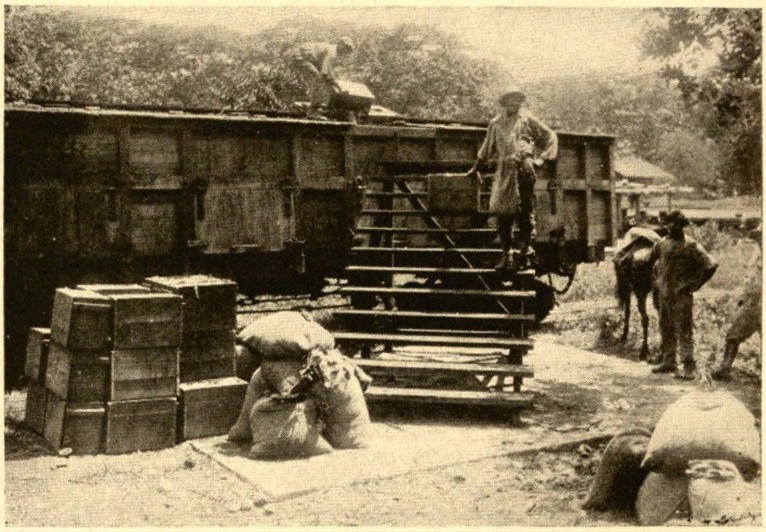
The centrally located "breaking" spot

Pruning

THE main objects of pruning are to produce symmetrical trees with a maximum quantity of fruiting branches; to facilitate admission of air and light to all parts of the tree; to force the tree to renew itself; to promote a healthy growth of



Method by which pods are hauled from various spots of a cacao section to a centrally located "breaking" spot



Loading cacao from special platform into of the specially built cacao railroad cars

leaves; to stimulate the setting of the maximum amount of fruit; to encourage a spreading habit which enables the fruit to be easily seen and harvested; to minimize the risk of pod rot; and to give a well-kept appearance to the cultivation.

But pruning, while important, should not be overdone. The best season to prune is when the sap is least active, and this frequently coincides with the end of the principal crop seasons. It should always be done with a very sharp machete or pruning knife in order to obtain smooth, clean cuts. When branches are removed, the cuts should be flush with the main stem. A sharp cacao cutter on the end of a long pole, in the hands of an experienced man, is very effective for pruning the upper branches.

Cacao pods are harvested when ripe at regular periods varying from three to five weeks according to weather conditions. The lower pods are cut from the trunk of the tree with a sharp machete; on the higher branches picking is done with a reaping hook on a long pole. The pods are collected in bags, and concentrated at spots close to either a tramway or a railroad. The bags are carried on men's backs, if the distance is not too great, or are

attached to pack saddles. The pods are then broken open and the beans collected into boxes. The boxes of wet beans are then taken to the railroad loading platforms or stations where they are dumped into specially constructed cacao cars in which they are conveyed to the curing or drying plant in Limon. They are then weighed on the railroad scales and the total weight is checked against the farm weight. There is usually a small shrinkage because of seepage of juice and moisture.

The system in force in the cacao plant is to ferment the beans in wooden vats or bins, the contents of each bin being turned periodically. Fermentation usually takes from 5 to 7 days. Drying is done by means of revolving driers (drums) at a temperature of from 130 to 165 F. for from 36 to 44 hours.

Grades of cacao and their countries of origin

LIKE every other country we have certain diseases and pests with which to contend. Fortunately, two of the most devastating are unknown to us: Witch's Broom, a stem disease caused by a fungus, and the cacao beetle, which under certain conditions proves a nasty little customer. Canker is practically unknown in Costa Rica. Various other unimportant pests and diseases common to most cacao countries are present. Squirrels and woodpeckers have to be kept under control. Wood ants often build their nests on the forks of our trees but these are easily destroyed. Bird vine and moss often grow on the cacao trees if they are not properly shaded.

The better grades of cacao are known as choice cacao and, in order of merit, come from the following countries: Ceylon, Venezuela, Java, Ecuador, and Trinidad. The cacao beans from the three first-named countries are light colored, are well fermented, and have a good flavor and fine aroma. Ecuadorian cacao is chiefly appreciated on account of its strong aromatic flavor. In the first three countries named the Criollo and better kinds of cacao predominate. Ecuadorian cacao, known as "Cacao Nacional," has until recently been grown exclusively in Ecuador. In Trinidad, the original Criollo cacao, which was of high repute, has been wiped out by disease and the hardier Forastero varieties have gradually taken its place.

Most of the cacao which comes from the other producing countries belongs to the inferior Calabacillo and Forastero-Amelonado varieties. Very often the way in which the finished article is prepared in those countries does not follow the up-to-date methods enforced in those first mentioned, and the price it commands is therefore not very high. Classified as "consumption cacao" it goes to make up the bulk of the cacao of the world and, because of its low price, it forms the foundation of most brands of chocolate. The better and more exclusive kinds are added in small quantities to improve their flavor and aroma. Grenada, Bahia, San Thome, The Cameroons, Nigeria, and the Gold Coast rank among the foremost producers of consumption cacao.

Twenty years ago Central and South America led the world in the production of cacao. San Thome was the only country in Africa which shipped cacao in quantities. But today the Gold Coast alone produces about half the cacao of the world. Nigeria and other West African countries are steadily increasing their production. In those countries the industry is exclusively in the hands of the natives. As their needs and standard of living are different from those of the planters in other parts of the world, cheap cacao, brought about by their activities (tremendous production) does not worry them, whereas it is driving many a planter elsewhere to the wall. At first the quality of Accra cacao (centre of the Gold Coast cacao industry) was very inferior on account of the primitive way in which it was prepared on the farms and handled at the shipping ports, where sea water, sweeping over the surf boats, caused a lot of damage. But since then things have changed a great deal. The authorities have provided capable agricultural instructors for the good of the farmers, and modern shipping facilities for the benefit of the shippers. Indirectly, the United States Government has helped to improve matters by enacting a law which prohibits the use of cacao with more than 10% mouldy beans in the manufacture of chocolate.

The cacao produced by the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY in Costa Rica is much superior to the native grown cacao shipped by the local firms. The proportion of Forastero to Calabacillo beans is increasing day by day as our younger farms come into bearing. In no other place in the world are such rigid rules en-

forced so far as grade is concerned. Nothing but thoroughly ripe pods are used; diseased pods are rejected without mercy. Fermentation and drying are controlled hour by hour and step by step, in one of the largest and most up to date plants in the world, by an experienced manager and a qualified chemist. The native-grown produce comes from small farmers among whom the Calabacillo variety of cacao greatly predominates and fermentation is generally of no concern to the owners. Our beans are extremely large in size, dark in color, beautifully polished, and thoroughly sifted and dried to a nicety.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that our cacao has grown to be more and more esteemed by the manufacturers who have become our regular customers.

Banana Loading at San Jose de Guatemala

By Joseph W. Cole

In which the Chief Engineer of the S. S. "San Jose" of the Great White Fleet presents an excellent word picture from actual observation of banana operations at this remote and unharbored port

BEFORE the advent of the Camel-back, so the veterans of the Caribbean will tell you, loading a ship with bananas was a romantic proceeding. They will describe turbaned Hindoos passing up fruit with oriental gravity; melodious Jamaicans giving vent to Methodist hymns, while they sweated in the ship's holds; the whole scene lighted by flickering torches. Today that is a tradition only. Banana loading on the East Coast is a highly mechanized process.

One in search of the bizarre must go to the Pacific Coast—pacific in name only. At San Jose de Guatemala, a method of loading bananas is in vogue, which for thrills is second only to a ride on the scenic railway at Coney Island. It is a method that should cause the spirit of an orthodox East Coast banana man to turn over in his grave and howl with anguish—but, it works.

San Jose is one of Guatemala's gateways to the Pacific, a cluster of rather drab-colored buildings snuggled down on an open roadstead. The jungle creeps up to its back doors, while the white-capped breakers of the Pacific roll into its front yard. Above the housetops tower the lofty Cordilleras.

Built as it is without harbor protection, San Jose offers no more than an anchorage to visiting ships and, at the first hint of bad weather, they must put to sea. An ambitious wharf juts out into the ocean, but it is impossible to moor a ship alongside it due to the heavy swells, which, even on calm days, have a rise and fall of fifteen feet or more.

As usual, man has found a way to thwart nature, and a unique method of handling freight, especially bananas, has been worked out.

Large crates, constructed of heavy timbers solidly bolted together, are loaded on flat cars and sent up to the banana farms. These crates are thickly padded with banana leaves, and each will hold from thirty to fifty stems of bananas, depending, of course, on the size of the fruit.

When loading day comes, the bananas are packed into the crates and shipped to San Jose, where the banana trains are shunted out on to the pier in the approved manner. But instead of the familiar conveyor being there to receive them, they are turned over to the tender mercies of a powerful crane.

Alongside the pier, a staunch lighter, built along the lines of a battleship, is surging up and down on the swells. The crane picks a

crate from off a car, swings it out over the water, and lowers it into the lighter. This is not a job for clumsy people. Cranemen and lightermen must work with the agility of monkeys climbing a coconut tree. The crate swoops down toward the lighter, and the chances are that a heavy swell will send the lighter rushing up to meet it. The lightermen scuttle for safety, there's a crash and the next second the men are festooned about the crate, like flies about a lump of sugar. If the crate lands in the right place, good; if not, another try must be made.

From eight to twelve crates are loaded into each lighter in double tiers, then a motor launch hooks on, and tows it out to the waiting ship. The Pacific is never calm, as that word is understood on the Caribbean. The ship heaves in the swell, and it is only by the exercise of considerable skill that the lighterman avoids a crash as he comes alongside.

A cargo hook swings out over the ship's side and catches into the slings of a crate. A winch roars into life, the crate careens upward, swings over, and disappears into the hold of the ship. Banana handlers fly in all directions, as it lands in their midst with a bang. Apparently the arrival of each new crate takes them completely by surprise.

Fortunately no one is hurt, and the bananas are quickly unloaded. The winch roars again, and the crate shoots upward on its dizzy trip back to the lighter. This, probably, is the most difficult part of the operation. With ship and lighter both heaving up and down, the crate rarely lands in the right place. Sometimes it even misses the lighter altogether and takes a dip in the ocean. The winchman is philosophical. He simply jiggles the crate around until it is properly placed. The lightermen take little part in this performance, being mainly occupied in dodging the crate.

The loading proceeds, interrupted only by an occasional shortage of bananas, whereupon the ship's whistle is tooted lustily.

When the last stem is stowed in the holds, the loaders prove that they have something in common with their brethren of the East Coast. They pile noisily into a lighter, and as the launch pulls it away from the ship, give vent to clamorous yells, which is their way of announcing that another shipload of bananas is ready to start north.

Transfers and Promotions

Panama

Mrs. N. L. Bowen, Stenographer, Accounting Department, to Manager's Office.

E. H. Pearson, Clerk, to Chiriqui Land Company, Puerto Armuelles.

Robert Riggs, Clerk, M & S Department, to Chiriqui Land Company, Puerto Armuelles.

C. C. Adams, Conductor, to Truxillo Railroad Company, Puerto Castilla.

Costa Rica

Ben Van Zee, Engineer, to Guatemala Division.

Gordon McKenna, Engineer, to Guatemala Division.

J. R. Brooks, Engineer, to Truxillo Railroad Company.

E. Swinson, Engineer, to Truxillo Railroad Company.

Frederick Dement, Engineer, to Truxillo Railroad Company.

Walter Bishop, Engineer, to Truxillo Railroad Company.

William R. Sechler, to Tela Railroad Company.

W. W. Pate, Soil Chemist, to Tela Railroad Company.

John W. Smith, Timekeeper, Agricultural Department, to Banes Division.

Banes

G. M. Skelly, Assistant Superintendent, Banes Railroad, to Superintendent, Banes Railroad.

William Brennan, Stenographer, to Chief Clerk, Mill Engineering Department.

Frank D. McCarthy, Chief Clerk, Mill Engineering Department, to Chief Clerk, Railroad Department.

Emile H. Mellichamp, Apprentice Civil Engineer, to Equipment Department, Fruit Dispatch Company, New York, N. Y.

William E. Ellis, Clerk, Accounting Department, to Costa Rica Division.

Preston

Julian A. Heath, Carpenter Foreman, to Banes Division.

Jamaica

L. A. Brown, Ships' Timekeeper and Re-

lief Paymaster, Port Antonio, to Assistant Banana Supercargo.

L. St. Clair Ffrench, Loading Supercargo, to Superintending Timekeeper.

H. S. Franklin, Captain, Yawl *La Mariposa,* to Freight Supercargo.

J. B. Powell, Passenger Agent, to Division Passenger Agent.

J. P. M. Roberts, Deputy Overseer, to Overseer, Watson Grove.

F. H. Rusea, Clerk and Paymaster, Accountant's Office, Kingston, to Cashier's Clerk, Kingston.

J. H. Sutton-Brown, Timekeeper, Half Way Tree, to Overseer, Cumberland Pen, Dawkins Bog, and Lindo's Lorne.

F. B. Sutton, Wharfinger, Pier 2, to Wharfinger, Princess St. Wharf, Kingston.

K. N. Frost, Farms Department, to Inspector, Fruit Dispatch Company, New York, N. Y.

Tela Railroad Company

W. E. Eyles, Accounting Department, to Colombia Division, United Fruit Company.

C. W. Pruitt, Merchandise Department, to Banes Division, United Fruit Company.

New Orleans

Alice Hernandez, Comptometer Operator, to Comptometer Operator, Accounting Bureau, Fruit Dispatch Company, New Orleans.

Boston

William W. Douglass, Clerk, Production Department, General Office, to Clerk, Executive Department, Costa Rica Division.

New York

M. B. Cowley, Assistant to Commercial Freight Agent, Freight Traffic Department, to Clerk, Freight Terminal Department.

F. J. Creighton, File Clerk, Freight Traffic Department, to Freight Terminal Department.

T. Matchett, Senior Clerk, Freight Terminal Department, to Solicitation Correspondence Clerk, Freight Traffic Department.

J. P. Todd, Section Head, Freight Terminal Department, to Freight Traffic Department.

Joseph V. Walsh, Junior File Clerk, Freight Traffic Department, to Typist, Cable Bureau.

Thomas Graham, Extension Clerk, Freight Terminal Department, to Matching Clerk, Freight Terminal Department.

Philip Jameson, Cubing Clerk, Freight Terminal Department, to Extension Clerk, Freight Terminal Department.

John Keegan, Office Boy, Freight Terminal Department, to Cubing Clerk, Freight Terminal Department.

R. J. Crane, Ships Stores Checker, Accounting Department, to Pier Clerk, Terminal Operations Department.

L. Affatato, Temporary Typist, Purchasing Department, to Freight Terminal Department.

Charles McQueeney, Watchman, Terminal Operations Department, to Relief Gateman, Terminal Operations Department.

Thomas Smirk, Ships Linen Checker, Linen Room, to Linenkeeper, S. S. *Zacapa.*

H. D. Kiplock, Typist, Tropical Radio Telegraph Company, to Stenographer, Accounting Department, United Fruit Company.

L. A. Earle, Clerk, Voyage Bureau, Accounting Department, to General Office, Boston.

Geraldine Brennan, Freight Terminal Department, to Clerk, Sales Analysis, Fruit Dispatch Company, New York, N. Y.

Herman Winkenhofer, Freight Traffic Department, to Preston Division.

Fruit Dispatch Company

J. D. O'Meara, Assistant Resident Manager, Butte, Mont., to Acting Resident Manager, Butte, Mont.

J. P. DeVaney, Sales Department, New York, N. Y., to Assistant Resident Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. F. Carroll, Assistant Resident Manager, San Antonio, Tex., to Assistant Resident Manager, Fort Worth, Tex.

D. B. Whiting, Cashier, Salt Lake City, Utah, to Sales Department, San Francisco, Calif.

B. E. Tucker, Acting Resident Messenger, Pittsburgh, Kans., to Resident Messenger, Amarillo, Tex.

R. R. Cooper, Resident Messenger, Jacksonville, Fla., to Assistant Resident Messenger, Centralia, Ill.

E. J. Larson, Traveling Messenger, Sioux City, Ia., to Resident Messenger, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTE:—*As we wish to make these lists as complete as possible, those responsible for sending news items to the magazine are earnestly requested to list all transfers and promotions. Every department having news of this sort to report is expected to do so every month. Reporters are also urged to state the former position of the employee and the new position to which he goes.*

View of Preston Town and Terminal taken from Mill tower

Parity *at* Preston

¶ *After extracting from his Little Red Note-Books for* UNIFRUITCO *readers all sorts of interesting facts on Banes Mr. Verson Gooch proceeds to do the same thing for our other Sugar Division.*

IT is pitiful if no one understands you, but you can understand yourself and get there, if you have a good idea, and keep at it long enough to work it out. Most people who fail only work half time, take too many holidays, and are quitters. Bananas are best when they ripen.

When I am old and feeble and full of sleepy days, in going over memories of things that I have seen and had some part in, and people I have known, I shall probably suddenly emit a senile chuckle when I tell my listening juniors that, although they have the opportunity of seeing Preston and Banes working in their prime, I had the privilege of seeing these Divisions going through an economic crisis like the Dance of the Millions—seeing them taken over by a General Manager who never had any difficulty in making himself understood, who worked full time, no holidays, had the patience to wait for his plans to mature and ripen, and made decisions with the firmness and clarity of Umpire Bill Klem, who figured in baseball's most dazzling passage of the ball—The King To Klem To Kallahan To Klein, when the White Sox went to England. It's a happy comparison—Mr. Schuyler to Bill Klem; each ought to meet the other, for their methods are the same, and a decision from each is *a decision*. There's no appeal, either on the diamond or the sugar circuit.

It's all "quick water" here, as they say up in the Maine woods. Years before any of the Jeffersonian Democrats came, Preston was known as Punto de Tabaco, and tobacco plants were the only covering back from the Nipe water, way up into the Mayari Valley, where the owners tended them more or less irregularly, as I fear they do today. After the tobacco bugs were kept from feasting on the tender green leaves, the crop was graded and baled, buyers came from Holguin and Santiago, and the shipments went away, either down the Mayari River (where Walter Long and Preston friends went on a hunting trip once—just once), or directly out from the Punto de Tabaco, where sugar was then unthought of, and the birds sang "tweet-tweet-tweet-tweet."

There is a mathematical formula known as parity, which indicates a complete equality between two given forces. In this case, we refer to the Sugar Divisions—Preston and Banes, and while the following descriptive pages deal with details of Preston particularly, the reader will please remember that both Divisions have a parity of interest and accomplishment which is meaning much to us all as a Company, wherever, as employees, we may be located, be it Chiriqui, Panama; Puerto Barrios, Guatemala; Fort Worth, Texas; Winnipeg, Canada; Lille, France; or 1 Federal Street, Boston.

The Laboratory in Preston Mill

Preston's Agricultural program is under R. N. Smith as Superintendent, with A. Crenshaw as Assistant Superintendent, and J. Hogan as Assistant to Superintendent, all located at Guaro, Departamento Oriente, Cuba. As at Banes, there are four Districts, operated from the general agricultural headquarters at Guaro, a half hour from Preston by rail motor car. The year 1925 was the last year in which there was no restriction of crop, and it may be considered the last normal year when Preston cut about 80% of its cane. Because of restriction in 1928, when the crop was completed over 24,000 acres were left standing.

Time tests go way back to 1922 at Preston. We looked them up. Man days, bull days, mule days; Mr. Trinler says "All kinds of days except holidays." These tests have done their part in getting at the facts, and you will come away convinced that the Prestonites have the facts in those black books of theirs. The maximum result of cane growth was obtained in 1928, as the rainfall was considerably above the ten year average. During August, the precipitation amounted to 6.9 inches. The greater part of this unusual precipitation occurred early in the month, after the completion of the largest cultivation program ever undertaken. Mill and field competition were very keen in 1928 and also this year. "Cane is coming in almost dripping," say the farm boys. "Why don't they tune up that old coffee grinder in town?" A few days later the mill boys call their farm friends and holler for more cane. It's a fine equilibrium for us to maintain. The policy at Preston is for laborers to be drawn mainly from Cuban families resident on our property or nearby.

New agricultural improvements for 1928 include a portable cane hoist for transferring cane from ground to carts. This hoist, designed and built at the agricultural machine shops, Guaro, consists of an inclined boom supported by two A frames with a built-in bull wheel for hoisting. It is built on an ordinary cart bed, and mounted on the chassis of an Athey Truss wheel, the front axle having ordinary wheels. All the lumber is native hardwood.

The system of paying men daily was extended during this last crop to include all switches. This is an assured success, the men being better satisfied, able to feed themselves properly, and having a greater incentive to work. The system boosted average tons cut per man day materially.

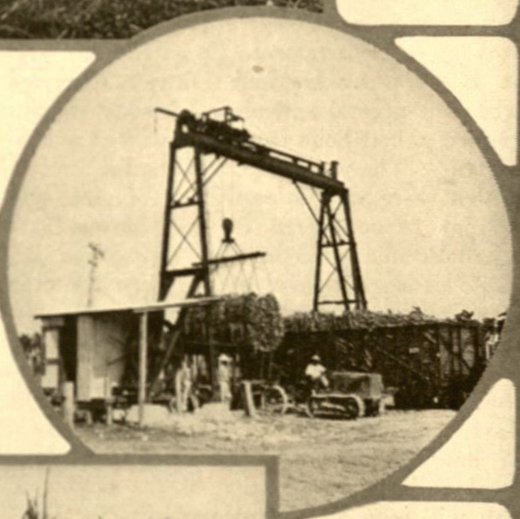
The outlook for 1929 is excellent. Well-maintained rains have kept standover cane in good condition. Sure to give greater yield in tonnage over 19,000 acres ratoon cane cultivated.

The 1928 cutting campaign in Cuba was the shortest on record—133 days. There were 172 mills grinding—five less than the previous year.

Camaguey and Oriente are the largest

Planting cane —Corua Farm, Preston Division

Below: Steam plough, St. Isabel Pasture.



Circle to left: Another method of ploughing

At right: Group of cane workers showing cane stalks taken from cane field

Above in circle: New Fairbanks Hoist — loading cane from carts to railroad cars

Cuban provinces for sugar production. The total Island production for 1927 was 31,075,385 bags; for 1928 it was 27,832,608 bags. Leading producer mills in 1928 were:

Central	*Production Bags*
Manati	662,462
Delicias	662,462
Jaronú	645,783
Morón	581,673
Vertientes	581,673
Preston	517,043
San Germán	498,569
Chaparra	468,569
Stewart	468,302
Cunagua	452,315
Boston	452,413
Miranda	431,370

The Sugar Export Corporation functioned during the entire 1928 crop, handling 23½% of Banes and Preston production. All Banes shipments of Export Corporation went out through Preston, thirteen ships having been sent here for this purpose.

DISTRICT NO. 1, Agriculture, at present in charge of Assistant to Superintendent J. Hogan, contains six farms; District No. 2, Superintendent C. F. Davidson, has five farms; District No. 3, Acting Superintendent G. E. Mason, has five farms; District No. 4, Superintendent H. R. MacKenzie, has six farms. Live Stock is centered at Santa Isabel under F. N. Jenkins, and Farm Equipment at Guaro under J. J. Greuling, assisted by W. E. Wood. The Company maintains a large vegetable garden at Serones, under W. S. Comrie, Overseer Serones Farm, a long term Company man. Farm agriculture at Preston carries 20 Overseers, 3 Junior Overseers, 18 Timekeepers, and 4 long term Mayorals: H. Almaquer, A. Campos, L. Munoz, R. E. Mata. A Company school at Guaro is in charge of Miss Vida Magee, formerly of the Truxillo Railroad Company.

District No. 1, an elongated district of 11,808 acres cane, is the oldest district of Preston Division. The town of Mayari adjoins it, as does the Mayari Valley. This town was settled by pirates in 1700. The District abuts the Atlantic Fruit Company, Cayo Mambi Property; also the Bethlehem Steel Company at Felton.

District No. 2 contains 16,443 acres of cane net. This is the largest single district. It is favorably situated as to land and rainfall, and is a consistent producer of low cost cane.

District No. 3, 14,493 acres cane, is the second largest producer of net cane. The land is level and low. It is affected by drought; otherwise it is a good producer. In 1928 District 3 produced lower cost cane than any district. The same result is anticipated for 1929, though District 4 will undoubtedly press it for the record.

District No. 4, the smallest and newest District of the Division, has 10,872 acres. The first full crop was not harvested until 1922. The land is excellent for low cost production. This is the famous Mejia section of the Division. The panoramic view from Mejia Hill shows as much acreage of standing cane as may be seen from any single site in Cuba.

The Agricultural Staff has 100 people in supervisory capacity. The workers total 8,000. The Division operates 25 tractors, 665 truss wheel carts, 152 hoists for cane, 250 various ploughs, 50 mowing machines for clearing cartroads, 200 cultivation implements, 9 mechanical ditchers. Agriculture requires 3,213 work oxen, 419 horses, 506 mules, a breeding herd of 3,152 animals, a

Santa Cruz cane—9 months old

dairy herd at Preston, 60 imported animals, and native stock. Total live stock figure is around 7,290 head. Also 100 sheep, and 190 hogs for butchering. Cart roads maintained are 1,170 miles in length. If you walked around every cane field of Preston, you would travel 2,200 miles. Roads are cut twice a year. There are 200 miles of pasture fence. Total divisional figures for land, 181,135 acres.

Central Preston is rated as one of the largest sugar centrals in the world. The equipment employed is of modern design, from which the most economical results are being obtained. At present, between 350 and 400 cars of cane, or 8,000 to 9,000 tons, are being ground daily, with a yield of from 6,000 to 8,000 bags of sugar, each weighing 325 lbs. The yield depends largely on the sugar content of the cane, which varies from 9% to 14%, according to the season and age of cane.

Approximately 13,000 H. P. is developed in the boiler plant to meet the power and steam requirements of the process of milling and manufacture. During the grinding season, approximately 4,000 H. P. is developed for electrically operated equipment. In the Mill Engineering and Manufacturing Departments, 600 men are employed; of these a large percentage are considered skilled labor in their particular lines of work.

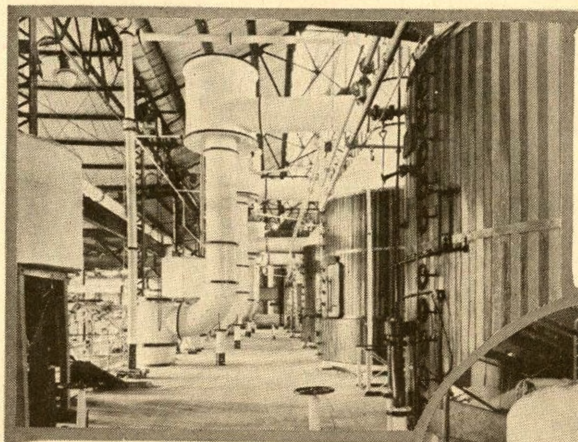
During the years 1922-1925 inclusive, a heavy remodeling program was carried out, in which a new boiler plant of modern design, as well as turbo-generators, were installed, and the entire electrification of the house was effected. Many improvements were also made in the boiling house, such as the installation of the Petree-Dorr Clarification Process and clarifiers; modern evaporating equipment, etc. In 1927 and 1928, three electric driven milling units were added to the Fulton Tandem, bringing the milling capacity up to its present rate. Modern condensing equipment was added. Nine additional rolls to No. 3 Tandem. Appropriation No. 650 gave a 32% of entire investment return in one year. Superintendent Engineer at Preston is J. P. Percy; Assistant Superintendent Engineer is H. R. Smith; Chief Electrician, J. R. Steele.

Some Details as to Manufacture at Preston

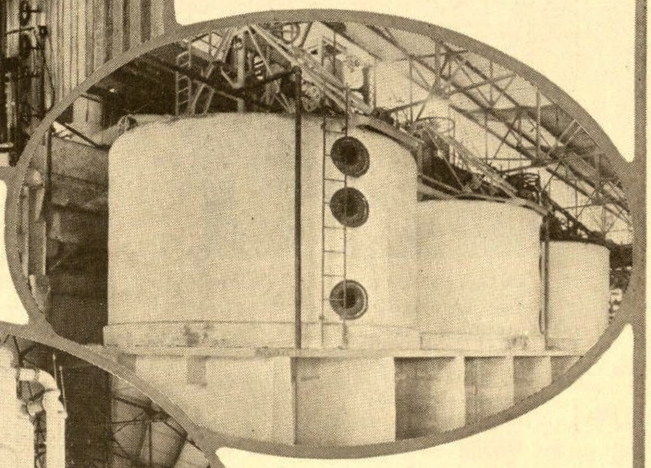
WHEN the crop is started in December or the early part of January, the fall rainy season has, as a rule, just ended, and the cane is still growing. As a result, the amount of sugar in the cane is, from a comparative point of view, low; approximately 10.75%. As the losses in the grinding of the cane and the manufacture of sugar amount to about 1.75% of the cane, the sugar obtained—the yield—is 9%. In other words, from every ton, or 2,000 lbs., of cane ground, 180 lbs. of sugar are bagged. At Preston the average grinding rate has been approximately 8,000 tons of cane daily. Grinding at this rate, with a 9% yield, 4,400 bags of 325 lbs. each are made daily. However, as the dry season advances, the water contained in the cane is evaporated by the cane in its life process, and the percentage of sugar in the cane gradually increases due to this evaporation and the conversion of invert sugar into sucrose, until at the end of the dry season, which comes about the middle of May, the cane may contain as high as 16% sucrose. With the same losses in milling and manufacture as above, this ripe cane will give a yield of 14.25%, or 285 lbs. of sugar for each ton of cane ground, an increase of 58.4% over the amount obtained at 9% yield. At the same grinding rate this means a daily production of 7,000 bags.

The chemical control of a raw sugar factory is an important part of its operation. On the careful and accurate work of the chemists depends largely the successful and economical operation of the factory. At Preston, working under the Superintendent of Manufacture, and supplying him with the information which shows him how all steps of the process are going, are the Chief Chemist, A. A. Jackson; the Assistant Chief Chemist, T. E. Quick; a chemist for special investigations; and six chemists, Roy Watson, C. G. Sexton, Leo Houston, P. J. Minville, Quirino Rizo and Everardo Gomez.

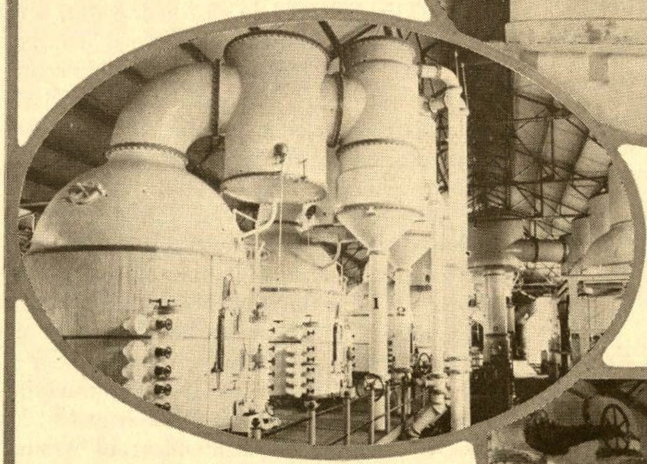
Mr. Jackson is in charge of all the laboratory work and with Mr. Quick's help he com-



Pan Floor—Condensers for vacuum pans

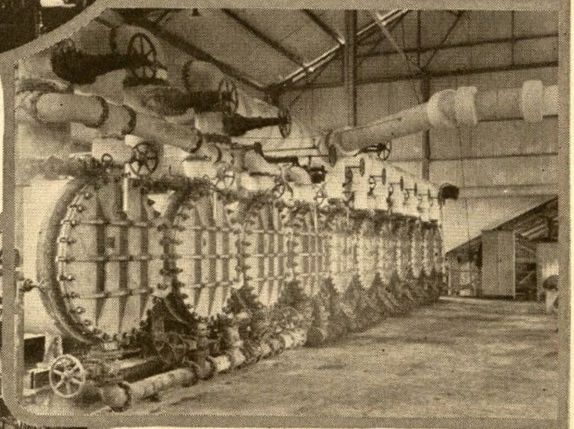


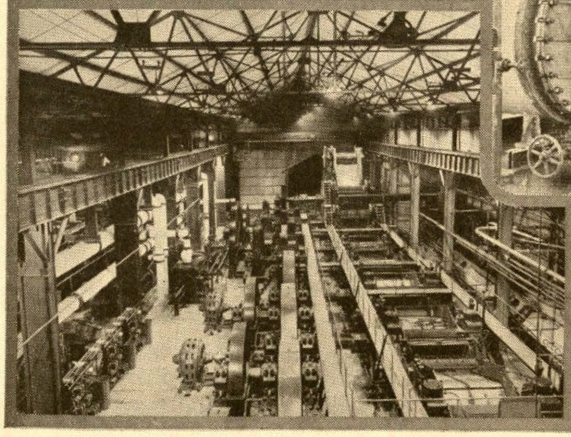
At right: Clarifiers for raw sugar juice



Below: Juice heater station for heating juices before boiling in vacuum pans

Above: Pan Floor from No. 1 Pan. Vacuum pans for boiling clarified raw sugar juice to sugar





At left: No. 3 Tandem. Mills for grinding cane

Here is the author as he looks when gleaning information for his famous note-book jottings. Their very informality makes these articles by Mr. Gooch particularly attractive; their lack of continuity is half their charm. He writes as he would talk, and, as his diary recalls to his mind persons and places he visits, he introduces them to us

piles the data supplied by the chemists and from them calculates the Daily and Weekly Manufacturing Reports.

The chemists make the analyses of the various materials, and they seldom find time hanging heavy on their hands while on duty. Samples of juice from the crushers, from the last roll of each mill, clarified juice, syrup, three grades of molasses, and bagasse from each tandem are brought to the laboratory every hour and composited. The composited samples of clarified juice and bagasse are analyzed every three hours, and the other samples every six hours. Daily composites of the clarified juice and the final molasses are also made and analyzed, the analyses being compared with the calculated daily averages of these same materials as a check on the work. In addition, a sample of every "strike" that is made is analyzed, and a sample of sugar from every 500 bags is also analyzed. This year, in addition to the foregoing routine, which is necessary for the control of the factory, samples of juice from the cane taken from each plot of ground are being analyzed in order to determine how much sugar is being obtained per acre. In all, some 125 samples are analyzed daily for the control of the factory, and about the same number of cane samples. On the majority of these samples, two determinations have to be made: the brix, or total dry substance, and the polarization or sucrose content. By dividing the polarization by the brix, the purity is obtained.

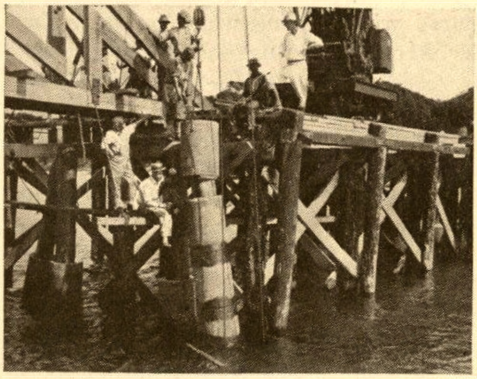
For making the brix determination, the sample is poured into a tall cylinder and an instrument, called a hydrometer, is floated in it. This hydrometer is a hollow glass bulb, weighted to float vertically, with a long narrow stem on which are gradations. The stems of these hydrometers are so graduated that the mark at the level of the surface of the liquid gives the percentage of dry substance in the solution.

For determining the polarization, a certain weight of the sample, known as the "Normal Weight," is dissolved in distilled water, and this solution is diluted with more distilled water until there are exactly 100 cubic centimeters of solution. This solution after clarification is then read in a polariscope. Sugar in the solution has the power to rotate a beam of plane polarized light (light vibrating in only one plane instead of an infinite number of planes) through an angle proportionate to the percentage of sugar in the solution. The polariscope is an instrument to measure this angle, and from its scale the percentage of sugar present in the sample is read directly.

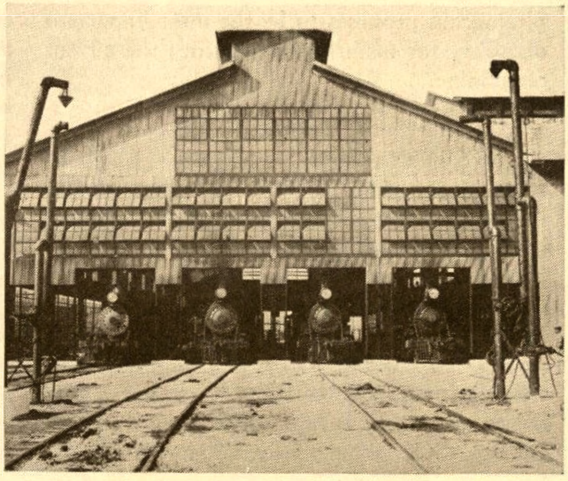
N. V. S. Mumford is Division Superintendent of Manufacture at Preston and S. E. Jones is Assistant Superintendent of Manufacture.

ACCOUNTING problems of both Sugar Divisions have, for some years, been under the control of J. O. Posey, a long term Company man with experience both in the Banana and Domestic Divisions. Mr. Posey has a large staff at Preston, and divides his time between Preston and Banes. G. J. Walwood, formerly of the Tela Railroad Company, is Division Accounting Chief Clerk.

Preston Railroad is operated by Colonel F. R. Blunt, Superintendent, H. A. Rogers, Assistant Superintendent, and J. E. Burgess, Roadmaster. This is a standard gauge 182.95 miles of track with only one heavy grade to double with over 28 loads. Rail is 60 lbs. for 155 miles; 50 lbs. for 24 miles; 45 lbs. for



Setting concrete jacket, Saetia Wharf



Locomotives in shed at Preston

3 miles. The system has 61 wooden structure bridges, and 10 steel structures. Five reinforced concrete replacements were made in 1928. During the same year 4,005 cubic yards of rock ballast were applied to 8.97 miles of track. Track maintenance crop shows 129 men employed, including bridge gangs. Of 156 ties inserted per mile of track, 34 per cent. were creosoted; the balance were native wood ties. In 1929, road plans used 23,500 ties. An American Ditcher, used 225 days, ditched 59,323 lineal feet of track—average day ditch 264 feet. Vegetation killer was used 245 days. Covered 2,846 miles of track or 10.42 per day, at satisfactory costs. The tracks were covered twelve times during the year. Potassium chlorate was tried out and found unsatisfactory as weak killing chemical.

There are 18 locomotives in service. The short crop kept down the locomotive mile total. The average run for each locomotive was 11,691 miles. Car inventory shows 666 cane cars, 62 freight cars, 45 gondolas, 1 passenger coach, 15 tank cars, 23 camp cars, 20 Oliver dump cars, and just 1 caboose. We have two American engineers in service; the balance are Nationals—nine crews and one work crew. The Yard at Preston requires two locomotives and one yard switcher, with double crews. Train movements are handled by five dispatchers. Seventeen telephone operators are required during crop. The average dispatcher's sheet shows 116 train orders in twenty-four hours; also 340 motor car movements. Dispatching is centralized at Embarcadero, now one of the best maintained locations of the line. Telephone service for the Division, as at Banes, is under railroad administration. Joaquin A. Lopez is in charge. The railway machine shop is putting new model Ford engines in motor cars for track use. This year, the shop made up from recovered scrap a small brake cylinder fitted with cup dies to swedge flues; compressed air operation. They also turned out a heavy air press made from a steam and vacuum pump recovered from scrap, and a set of plate rollers made from recovered shafting. The Machine Shop is in charge of J. G. Harrold.

PRESTON Hospital and medical work in general is in charge of Dr. J. de la Guardia, assisted by Dr. W. Cordes and Dr. O. Ortiz. Miss Louisa Kurath is Matron. The hospital is particularly fortunate in having a supervising physician who combines great interest and skill in surgery with very close attention to administrative problems, and Preston medical results in many directions are at the top of Dr. Deeks' list. Dr. de la Guardia in operating, wherever possible, uses spinal anaesthesia produced by novocaine. I witnessed operations under this condition for incarcerated hernia, inguinal hernia, removal of appendix, removal of hypertrophied tonsils, and acute mastoiditis. Juan Felice was the first patient. He was perfectly comfortable all the route including the Michel clips at the end.

Malaria control methods have reduced cases treated by 28.3 per cent. Plasmochin in combination with quinine is the basis of this change. In the opinion of Dr. de la Guardia,

plasmochin promises to be the most important discovery for malaria control since the advent of quinine.

PRESTON Division Engineer is J. E. Murphy; his Assistant is A. Savignac; Buildings Department Foreman is N. R. Bundegard; and the Chief Draftsman is W. B. Cole. This is a department of service and includes building maintenance, sanitation, supervision of the Saetia oil tanks, fire protection, wharf repairs, streets and parks, new building construction, and saw mill and carpenter shops' firewood. Mr. Murphy quietly adds "Rose Bushes." Every administration building is equipped with running water for its various uses. Mr. Murphy uses many of the Cuban hardwoods in his work—mahogany, cedar, black jucaro, and mahoe wood. You have read of the Farm Laborers' Cottages, with thatched roofs and walls of the new material —bagasse clay brick—described in UNIFRUITCO for February. Mr. Bundegard was awarded a $50. prize for his suggestion to utilize the bagasse clay block for this purpose.

C. L. TASSIN is Merchandise Department Superintendent for Preston. The Assistant Superintendent is A. R. Kidd. Plantains, coconuts, oranges, and native vegetables are handled by this Department, as are meat and fish. In 1928, 314 inventories were taken. Day baking only is allowed in Cuba. Head Baker Sherman makes up a full bakery line, pies, cakes and doughnuts, all sold at a profitable return. His heavy, rich fruit cake adds much to Preston's Christmas festivities. I notice more change in Mr. Tassin's Hardware Department than in any other. After the Dance of the Millions, I put in two months in this Department myself.

Above: Five K.W. Transmitting Set, Tropical Radio Company, Preston Division

At right: Interior view of the Preston Bakery which is under the supervision of the Merchandise Department

THE Material and Supply Department has W. B. Smith as Storekeeper. Mr. Smith tells me that 90 per cent. of his M & S units are in the low bracket values of from $.01 to $1.00. All present purchases of lumber and coal are made locally. No more importations. This keeps fire risk way down on these articles.

John Kernick succeeds Captain Ralph Barth in the Marine Department as Acting Superintendent. Captain Barth goes to Havana. A. Bryn, formerly at Port Limon, assists Mr. Kernick. Our local Nipe fleet launches are intact, and in good condition. Sugar shipments are going through fast. Preston wharf has berth room for two ships; 23 feet depth at end of wharf.

The Citrus Fruit Department estimates the crop for 1929 as 1,400,000 oranges, and 45,000 grapefruit, a reduction from last year due to high winds having destroyed the blossoms. This year, for the first time, the Merchandise Department is selling the crop locally. H. H. Nickerson is in charge.

The Preston Division Annual Legal Report was done by Luis Esquivel. Antonio Urbina, Customs Agent, and M. A. Centeno, who handles the insurance details of the Division, have enviable long service records with the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY. With the help of the former I had the courtesy of the Port extended by Collector Antonio Lingoya of Antilla. C. Tornes at Guaro, Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department, has a useful acquaintance in the country.

Above: Group of Young Lady Employees of the Preston Division. Front Row, left to right: Doris E. Merriam, Ann E. Caillouette, Stella Lee. Back Row, left to right: Ople E. Beeler, Mary O'Neill, Marjorie M. Hunter, Rolande A. Bellanger

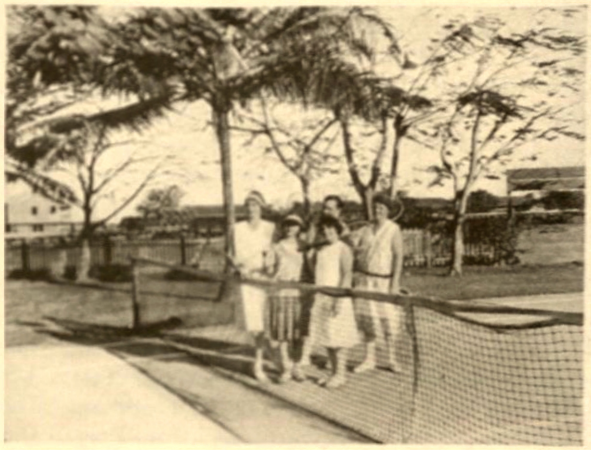
THE Radio Telegraph Station of the Tropical Radio and Telegraph Company is located two miles south of Preston, with remote control at the Main Office Building. Standard 300 ft. Milliken Towers are used, spaced 800 ft. on centres, line nearly east and west. The 2,400 meter antenna, T type, contains $4^{7}/_{16}$ Silicon bronze wires on 20 ft. spreaders, spaced 6½ ft. The aerial is 285 ft. long, with fundamental wave length over 500 meters. Power is obtained from Preston plant.

Two-thirds of the business handled at the Station is from Preston; one-third from Banes. They have six schedules with Miami Station. E. E. Hill is Chief Operator at Preston, and

At right: Group of pupils assembled on the verandah of the American School House at Preston

at present is alone there. Preston has 15 home radio sets getting WEAF and Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Not the least important item of comfort in living at Preston is arranged for by T. J. McDevitt, in charge of the present Company hotel, who is planning and arranging details for the new hotel for employees located on the waterfront, adjacent to the Manager's house and the American Club. Mr. McDevitt was formerly with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Admiral Oriental Lines out of San Francisco. He is about the only tropical steward I ever heard of to whom the boys gave a purse of gold three months after his arrival. His last Thanksgiving Dinner menu was a joy.



A group of ardent tennis fans. Left to right—Front Row: Mrs. N. V. S. Mumford, Miss Stella Lee, Mrs. J. C. Kernick. Back Row: Mrs. W. B. Cole, Mrs. J. B. Trinler

Miss Mary O'Neill is this year's teacher for the general school at Preston; she has fifteen pupils. Miss Stella Lee has a special school for more advanced pupils. The Misses Ople Beeler, Rolande Bellanger, Ann Caillouette, Marjorie Hunter and Doris Merriam are a group of girls from the North in the Accounting Department at Preston.

Mr. and Mrs. So and So were discussing the importance of making a trip from Preston to Banes. Mrs. So and So wanted to go. They went. In Preston they call that a Murphy Compromise. I don't know why, but that's the name for it. It might happen to any man, I suppose. Mr. Mumford tells me that sugar could not be properly made here without the Gooch Crucible. He even has them of platinum. There are twenty-seven nationalities living in Guaro. Captain Minister will be here tomorrow on the *Maravi*. We hope to try his New England Boiled Dinner. All honors thus far go to the *San Benito*. I expect there will be no black duck, such as the pampered Canal workers had years ago, of which we heard one evening in January. I wonder if the Captain will let us smoke before the sherbet. Captain Minister is Commodore of the Panamanian Section of the Great White Fleet. He speaks a little English, but claims the report is false that recently, on reaching home waters, he went over the ship's side, swam ashore, and reported his ship's arrival by telephone.

I wanted to steal the curtains both at Banes and Preston. They are exquisite shades of yellow and blue. Guest house arrangements are perfect nowadays. Mr. Trinler says he knows where there is even a bath sponge garden. Banes has the edge on beautiful luncheon sets. I greatly admired a light green one there.

The 5,000 orange trees at Saetia are sometimes overlooked by the Division Visitor because of all the cane on view, but it is an old grove of wonderful fruit. H. H. Nickerson, my host, is in charge. Oil is another word he likes to hear. Camile Tassin is so loyal to his old Banana Divisions that he gave bananas away as *"langyappe"* in Preston stores. I wish somebody would give me that fine record of "Old Man River" I hear at a neighbor's house in Preston. I enjoy it very much. Herrera has changed for the better as much as any place in the Division. The faded washed-out gunboat grey of Dad Rooks' days has blossomed into bright yellow with red roof trimmings. Here is where Ernesto Gonzales is of such general utility and smiling, real helpfulness, not the least of which is his bountiful luncheon of *Potaje de Garbanzos* and *Ensalada Imperial*. His colleague, Juan Serra at Guaro, has an equally fine Company record to his credit.

A sugar bag contains 329.65 lbs. to a standard bag, or the equivalent of 325 Spanish pounds. The bags are transported to the pier on flat cars, 120 bags to a car, and tied in slings, 4 bags to each sling. Some writing genius should come to Cuba, and study and write up the history and operations of the

Dumois family, who are so responsible for the actual Company presence in Cuba today.

Three engineers setting the pace at Preston Railroad are G. J. Hockett, R. A. Johnson, and Harry Miller. The Cuban engineers are A. Noya, C. Galazarza, F. Cardenas, and P. Delfin. Mr. Comrie states that Mr. Cutter once killed two mountain hens with one shot on a land exploring trip up the Chinimita River in Guatemala. That was the trip when three bottles of coffee broke in the *"patakee,"* ruining all spare clothes, and John Flowers, the legatee, said, "Missa Cutter, I sure glad you get married and take bottle cafe." On this same trip, when a mountain cow stampeded through the camp one night, said John Flowers awakened Mr. Cutter with "Lard me Gad, Sir, what kind of hinsect that, Sir?" Mr. Cutter's reply was, "That's a wis-wis, John."

DR. LEANDRO SOUSA is Spanish teacher this year at Preston. He has large classes. Mr. Trinler provides every facility for Spanish instruction. I see D. P. Tangney, Secretary to the General Manager, is a regular attendant. Messrs. De Beilby and Kring likewise, and Eddie Dooley (back again in Preston) too. Captain Kenneth West and Lieutenant Charles Levine specialize more in French.

Heavy fishermen are C. P. French, Plumber Foreman, who whips the Moosehead section in vacations; A. P. Downs, Laundry, who prefers the Gulf Coast; and Enrique Raspall, who sticks to Nipe Bay. "Pop" Bennett, former Saetia fisherman, is now catching the jack at Puerto Plata, San Domingo. He sends regards to Bob Howley and Charlie Laffie at Boston, both of whom must miss *Cafe Criollo* like old Ramon Argota makes at Guaro Office, before the ride up to El Pinal on one of those fast Comrie horses—not "Beeswing," his fastest, but some cousins of that stepper. *"Si, senor,"* as they say in San Domingo. And the Valhalla Sugar Company seems a long way off.

I predict that 1929-1930 will see excitement in the Sugar Divisions in the way of wedding bells. There are certainly all the makings in sight. Even Tela never showed so much. One poor fellow paced me up and down Pomander Walk one night and raved something like this: "If she is the proper maid, the vital spark is struck, just as when the right man and the right girl meet by chance in the village post office. They know at once they were made for one another." You can see what's going to happen to him even with the poor vision of Newton, the Preston Guest House chambermaid, or Andy of the Dining Room, both of whom run to blue in colors. Jose Tobio, the Santiago Terminal Company Passenger Department man, is going to arrange some wedding trips.

The average temperature at Preston for the year is 80 degrees. Prevailing wind from the northeast. The rainy season generally lasts three months of the year. Mountains south and east protect Preston from tropical hurricanes. C. R. Goodridge, the Sugar Divisions' photographer, has full scope for fine work here. His collection of pictures in tropical photography is unsurpassed, and they say he is a judge of Currier and Ives prints, too.

Gregorio Ruiz combines as Head Guard and Fire Chief at Preston. He has 110 fire hydrants with hose connections in Preston alone, and apparatus. Gregorio also handles local street traffic, and the roving taxicabs, whose trade brothers, Lally, O'Malley, Dugan, and Regan, former Back Bay coachmen, with refreshing brogues, driving Red and White Taxis gave me many a lift to the office from the doctor's last Fall. Each of these taxi discoveries could talk almost at the rate of $5. a minute, and Gregorio down here in Preston is as versatile as Joe Cook in "Rain or Shine," who gives the major part of the show when the circus headliners walk out.

WHIF—W-H-I-F—there go the balance of my loose-leaf notes, flying off the piazza to the Nipe, backed by this Saetia breeze, and I suspect "The Ghost" too. Even Mr. Dellenbaugh's yowl couldn't get them together so—no more notes, we'll stop the works with *Hasta luego,* Preston, Toodle—OO.

Bernard like other small boys of his age generally found himself in trouble of some kind. Finding that words had but little effect upon his offspring, the father resorted to sterner measures.

A neighbor watching him chastise the boy, noticed with admiration that Bernard gave no outward indication of the pain he was suffering.

"Don't you ever cry when you're beaten, Bernard?" he asked.

"What's the use," retorted the boy. "The old man's deaf!"

The Medical Department's Annual Report

An "Annual Report" of any sort is not usually particularly appealing to the casual reader, but that just released by the Medical Department of the United Fruit Company is an exception. No employee of the Company can afford to overlook this most interesting report of the Company's medical achievements during 1928

TO any one not thoroughly familiar with the aims and accomplishments of the Medical Department of the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Department comes in the nature of a revelation. Here are 382 large-sized pages devoted to the Fruit Company's medical achievements, and behind the professional amenities, the very complete data, and the scientific discussions of surgical, medical, and sanitary problems is clearly indicated the devotion to a cause and the pride that comes to all from a job well done.

It is shown that during 1928 in the nine Tropical Divisions of the Company 144,657 persons were dependent upon the Medical Department for attention. There were 26,340 people admitted as hospital patients, and 259,397 treatments were administered at the dispensaries. In addition, 17,100 treatments were administered aboard ships; and 10,450 treatments were given and 29,367 seamen and others were examined by port medical officers.

It is gratifying to note that the death rate per thousand among the tropical employees of the Company in 1928 was 8.47, which compares very favorably with the death rate among the adult labor classes in the United States.

Causes of death are not greatly at variance with those of the temperate zone. Pneumonia heads the list and Tuberculosis comes next. Of the once dreaded Yellow Fever there is no mention; in fact, nearly five years have now elapsed since a case of this one-time scourge has been reported in the West Indies and Central America. Hookworm is yielding to treatment. Dr. Deeks, General Manager of the Medical Department, makes the general statement that during the year "no infectious disease has assumed serious epidemic proportions."

But perhaps the most striking feature of the report is that which shows the progress made in controlling the incidence of Malaria on the plantations of the Company. For, as Dr. Deeks states, Malaria continues to be the most important disease with which the Medical Department has to cope, from the standpoints of morbidity and the effects of the disease on labor efficiency. What has been accomplished has been possible only because of the cooperation received from the intelligent employees in the organization, and as this spirit of cooperation is increasing, still better results may be anticipated.

Perusing the Report, one is impressed with the fact that the members of the Medical Staff, men of experience and specialists in their respective branches of medicine and surgery, in addition to the actual treatment of cases, manage to devote a considerable part of their time to research. The vast amount of investigation reported and the painstaking records furnished clearly indicate the efficiency and industry of the men engaged in this tremen-

[*Turn to page* 100]

Historia Del Paludismo
y Resultado De Las Medidas Adoptadas Para Dominarlo En La Division Preston

Por el Dr. P. Malaret, hijo

Capitulo III

EN los dos capítulos precedentes de este estudio hemos reseñado la historia del paludismo y expuesto las condiciones topográficas, meteorológicas, sociales y económicas que prevalecen en la parte nordeste de la isla de Cuba, donde se hallan situadas las plantaciones de caña de azúcar de la UNITED FRUIT COMPANY. Procederemos ahora a relatar a grandes rasgos las medidas que durante los últimos tres años se han adoptado con el propósito de reducir la morbilidad malarial y mejorar en todo lo posible las condiciones sanitarias de la región.

En diciembre de 1925 al examinar la situación con el Superintendente de agricultura, cuyo departamento se interesa mucho en esta labor, se puso de manifiesto que existía considerable inquietud entre los trabajadores con motivo de la elevada cifra palúdica, como también que la distribución de la quinina en la forma en que entonces se efectuaba (según se ha explicado en el capítulo anterior), no parecía ser muy eficaz. Se resolvió entonces poner en ejecución un plan radicalmente opuesto. En primer lugar, cabe observar que la quinina la hemos usado sólo como tratamiento activo, y no por vía profiláctica. Durante los últimos años se ha venido acentuando entre los malariólogos la convicción de que el uso de la quinina con fines profilácticos no tiene el valor que se le ha concedido, y ésto lo confirmó plenamente la experiencia de los ingleses en la Mesopotamia durante la Gran Guerra. Debido a la gran extensión del área de Preston se comprendió que para hacer una debida distribución de la quinina en todos los campamentos durante el período de la zafra, se haría necesario un verdadero ejército de distribuidores; y como el departamento de agricultura contaba con una organización activa y disciplinada—que además se interesaba en el problema del paludismo porque éste tiene relación directa con sus labores—se decidió comisionar a este personal para que se encargara de administrar la quinina. El departamento médico suministraba la quinina en pastillas de 5 granos y la distribuía—por conducto de los Superintendentes distritoriales—a los Mayorales de los campamentos, quienes la recetaban a los enfermos que presentaran síntomas palúdicos. En casos graves o cuando la enfermedad no cedía al tratamiento, se consultaba en seguida al departamento médico. Este plan se ha llevado a cabo con tan buen éxito durante estos tres años, que no se na creído necesario hacerle ninguna modificación. Se han distribuído aproximadamente 300,000 pastillas de quinina anuales y el espléndido resultado obtenido—en relación con el número de pacientes ingresados al hospital y con la producción económica del trabajador—ha sido realmente notable, como se verá más adelante.

La quinina se suministraba en pastillas y no en forma líquida, porque su transporte resultaba así mucho más fácil. Además los exámenes clínicos han demostrado que los resultados son igualmente eficaces. Se instruía cuidadosamente a los Mayorales con respecto a la manera de recetar la quinina y se les ordenaba dar dos pastillas de 5 granos tres veces al día a todo adulto que se quejara de fiebres, hasta que cesaran los síntomas. La dosis se disminuía entonces a dos pastillas por día por un período que no pasara de dos meses. A los niños, sin embargo, los seguía examinando y recetando el médico estacionado en Guaro, ya que tratándose de niños sólo un médico puede dar un diagnóstico acertado.

Inyecciones de Quinina

UN hecho saliente es la gran disminución en el número de inyecciones de quinina en este período de tres años. Al principio todos pedían

las inyecciones y existía no poca aversión contra la quinina en cualquiera otra forma. Poco a poco, sin embargo, las gentes del lugar se fueron convenciendo de la verdad de nuestras afirmaciones, es decir, que la inyección no constituye el método más conveniente, y que la quinina es el único específico contra las fiebres palúdicas. El hecho de que a todo diagnóstico precediera siempre el examen de la sangre sirvió para convencerlos de que no hacíamos el diagnóstico de manera caprichosa. Púdose así lograr que tuvieran confianza en nuestros métodos y procedimientos.

Registro de la Quinina Suministrada

SE llevaba un registro cuidadoso de la quinina suministrada a los Superintendentes distritoriales, y se exigía además de los Mayorales que presentaran informes semanales, con anotación del número de parsonas residentes en cada uno de los campamentos y haciendas *batey*, del número de infectados día por día, y del número de enfermos a quienes se recetaba diariamente la quinina. Estos informes tenían un doble objeto. No sólo servían para mantener informado al médico local del distrito respecto a la prevalencia del paludismo en cada localidad, sino que servian también para recordar constantemente al personal administrativo que entre sus obligaciones estaba la de asistir a les enfermos y la de repartir la quinina.

Deberes del Inspector Palúdico Local

FACTOR importante en la lucha antipalúdica ha sido el nombramiento de Inspectores palúdicos locales quines, visitando todos los días alguna parte de la División, efectuaban la pesquisa constante de infectados a fin de poder someterlos al tratamiento y curarlos, evitando así que se convirtieran en portadores del parásito. El Inspector visita todas las casas en una localidad, hace las debidas anotaciones en la tarjeta de inspección correspondiente, e informa luego acerca de la salud de cada familia. Si encuentra enfermos con fiebres o que se quejan de símtomas al parecer palúdicos, se lleva a cabo el examen de la sangre en el dispensario de Guaro. De los positivos se da cuenta al Superintendente del distrito quien a su vez ordena al Mayoral iniciar el tratamiento quinoso y continuarlo por un período hasta de dos meses. No termina aquí la responsabilidad del Inspector Palúdico local pues en las visitas subsiguientes ha de cerciorarse de que los enfermos están en efecto tomando la medicina. Además de esta labor netamente antipalúdica el Inspector receta cualquier caso de enfermedad leve e informa al médico de cualquiera otra enfermedad que revista caracteres más serios. Al reverso de la tarjeta de inspección se anotan las condiciones sanitarias del lugar.

El Plasmochin y la Quinina

CON anterioridad a la publicación del informe anual del departamento médico de esta compañia correspondiente al año de 1927 no sabíamos a ciencia cierta el grado de toxicidad de las pastillas de "plasmochin", y a propósito habíamos omitido hablar del uso de esta droga en nuestra campaña. Cabe observar aquí que la situación que confrontábamos en la División Preston era bien distinta de la las otras divisiones, porque el flujo inmigratorio de jornaleros procedente de Haití que venía para la zafra, regresaba a su país al finalizar ésta, haciendo practicamente imposible una vigilancia médica estricta; tampoco podia contarse con una cooperación inteligente de parte de estos jornaleros en el uso adecuado de los medicamentos. Estas circunstancias nos impidieron hacer uso del plasmochin en grande escala, y limitaron este tratamiento a los enfermos hospitalizados y a los que podían venir con regularidad al dispensario. Sin embargo, durante los últimos seis meses hemos administrado el plasmochin a todos los enfermos a nuestro alcance, habiéndose empleado 10,000 pastillas de plasmochin en esta División desde el mes de septiembre de 1928 hasta la fecha (fines de diciembre). Se usaron 2,000 pastillas en el hospital y 8,000 en los campamentos. El tratamiento del plasmochin consiste generalmente de 20 pastillas por persona, que se toman en 5 días, o sea a razón de 4 pastillas por día, lo que significa que durante el período mencionado hemos administrado esta droga a 400 enfermos. No cabe duda que en lo futuro el número de estos tratamientos irá en aumento constante pues los informes que se reciben son todos muy favorables respecto a la eficacia y seguridad de la droga, si se administra debidamente. El plasmochin

afecta principalmente las formas sexuales del parásito que inficiona al mosquito, mientras que la quinina es agente curativo porque afecta por lo general las formas asexuales, que son las que causan la fiebre en el organismo humano. Probablemente la combinación de estas dos drogas nos dará el específico ideal que hará sonar la hora de la extinción del paludismo. Pero el plasmochin es un medicamento nuevo y necesita todavía acreditar su completa eficacia, aunque la experiencia del departamento médico de la UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, al igual que la de otros investigadores, parece indicar que será de valor incalculable en la lucha antipalúdica.

El Importante Problema de la Prevención

SI hasta la fecha no nos es dable todavía pretender la curación en conjunto de todos los atacados en una región determinada, evitando así que los mosquitos se inficionen, sí podemos, por lo menos, resguardarnos contra la picada de los mosquitos. Pero ésto como medida colectiva resulta ya más difícil. Habrá criaderos de mosquitos dondequiera que haya agua y no podemos prescindir del agua en la industria agrícola. Por sonsiguiente, resultará no poco costoso el tratar de impedir por completo el desarrollo de criaderos en áreas extensas del territorio.

Mirado desde este punto do vista el problema parece insoluble, pero en realidad no lo es. Más adelante daremos cuenta del trabajo realizado en la División Preston en los últimos tres años y pondremos de manifiesto la asombrosa disminución en la cifra palúdica que se ha obtenido allí como resultado de esfuerzos persistentes y de medidas adecuadas de control. Se verá que la solución del problema en esta División estriba sencillamente en lo siguiente: en curar el mayor número posible de enfermos palúdicos, y en impedir el desarrollo de criaderos en la mayor extensión de agua posible, a fin de reducir a un minimum la cantidad de mosquitos anófeles. Poco a poco "el mayor número posible" de enfermos palúdicos que haya que curar será cada día menor, y menor será también "la mayor extensión de agua posible" que necesite sanearse.

El dispensario de Guaro, los Mayorales, y el personal del hospital han tenido a su cargo la curación de todos los enfermos palúdicos, pero había que encontrar la manera de combatir de modo eficiente los criaderos del anófeles.

El plan que se ideó ha resistido ya la prueba de tres años y no parece tampoco requerir modificaciones sustanciales. En él se hizo caso omiso del mosquito adulto pues no parecía conveniente atacar el problema por este lado. Se concentró el ataque contra las larvas de los mosquitos, lo que implicaba, (1) destrucción directa de las larvas por medio de larvacidas y (2) prevención indirecta contra los criaderos, reduciendo las colecciones de agua de la División. La primera era medida provisional, de la cual se esperaban efectos inmediatos. De la segunda, de carácter permanente, no podían esperarse resultados amplios, aunque sí se suponía que tendería a mejorar algunas localidades. Necesariamente, algun tiempo habrá de transcurrir antes de que esta labor de saneamiento del terreno se haga sentir como factor importante en la minoración de los mosquitos en toda la Division.

Disminución de las Colecciones de Agua

LA disminución permanente de las colecciones de agua ha consistído principalmente: en el relleno de las zanjas de préstamo a lo largo del ferrocarril; en el drenaje y desecación de pequeñas lagunas; en la limpieza de canales y acequias; y en evitar los derrames y estancamientos de agua, etc. Esta labor se ha llevado a cabo por los distintos departamentos dentro de sus respectivas atribuciones, según su criterio, o a solicitud del departamento médico. La cantidad de trabajo así realizada en estos tres años ha sido en verdad satisfactoria. Se adelanta lentamente, como es natural, pero se prosigue la tarea sistemáticamente y con tesón, lo que puede atribuirse al amplio espíritu de cooperación mutua que prevalece en todos los departamentos de la División. El departamento de ferrocarriles se ha empeñado con laudable celo en la eliminación de las zanjas de préstamo, que pronto desaparecerán del todo. El departamento de ingieneria ha removido un sinnúmero de llaves de agua, colocándolas nuevamente de modo que desaguen directamente en los canales o arroyos, y ha eliminado a la vez gran número de llaves innecesarias, reduciendo así de modo

considerable la cantidad de criaderos. Los esfuerzos del departamento de agricultura en el encauzamiento y limpieza de zanjas y acequias ha contribuido no poco a la reducción del mosquito.

La Campaña contra las Larvas

AL principio la lucha contra las larvas se redujo a regar petróleo cerca de las poblaciones, y muy poco alrededor de los campamentos y haciendas *batey*, debido a las dificultades conque se tropezaba para su manejo. A comienzos de 1927 recibimos la visita del Dr. M. A. Barber, del Servicio de Sanidad Pública de los Estados Unidos, quien nos demonstro palpablemente las ventajas que se derivan del uso del cardenillo arsenioso, el cual ha sido en efecto de gran utilidad en nuestro trabajo. Es fácil de manejar y hace posible el saneamiento de áreas extensas.

Comenzamos usando una mezcla de cardenillo arsenioso y polvo de tierra en una proporción de 1 a 100. Más tarde, la experiencia nos dictó que podía aumentarse de dilución en la proporción de 1 a 150 y hasta de 1 a 200, según las circunstancias. Le tocó a la patrulla Sanitaria de Guaro realizar una gran mejora usando asserín en vez de ceniza o polvo para la mezcla, pues el aserrín como es tan liviano mantiene a flote las partículas del cardenillo. Esto es convenientísimo porque para que el cardenillo dé resultados es preciso que sus partículas se queden flotando en las superficie del agua, donde las larvas puedan ingerirlas.

Para la aplicación de la mezcla del cardenillo arsenioso dividimos el territorio en dos partes a cargo de dos patrullas sanitarias, la una que operaba desde Preston bajo las órdenes del Inspector Sanitario del departamento médico, y la otra desde Guaro hajo las órdenes del Inspector de Sanidad del departamento de agriculatura. Estas patrullas hacían el recorrido de sus respectivos territorios en diez días. Más tarde, como el número de focos de criaderos cerca de las habitaciones disminuyera bastante, se decidió asignar tres distritos a la patrulla de Guaro para su riego con la mezcla de cardenillo, y sólo un distrito a la patrulla de Preston a la cual le tocaba, además del riego del cardenillo, la limpieza de zanjas y relleno de hoyos, etc. Con el tiempo esta segunda patrulla recorrerá toda la División, dedicándose más y más al trabajo de saneamiento permanente del terreno, mientras que la primera se destinará exclusivamente a la aplicación del petróleo y del cardenillo arsenioso.

SUMARIO DE LOS RESULTADOS

EL siguiente es el plan que la Division Preston ha procurado sequir durante los tres últimos años, y que confía completar en los años venideros.

Primero: La pesquisa, reconocimiento y tratamiento de todas las personas infectadas de paludismo dentro de la División, a fin de reducir al minimum el número de portadores del parásito malarial.

Segundo: El saneamiento de las áreas favorables para la producción de criaderos alrededor de las habitaciones, extendiéndose la labor a un radio tan amplio como las circunstancias lo permitan.

Tercero: La eliminación, tan completa como se pueda, de las colecciones de agua.

¿Cuáles han sido los resultados obtenidos hasta la fecha?

En el año de 1925—que el autor pasó en el hospital de Preston—al acercarse el período de la zafra todo era en el hospital arreglos y preparativos en espera del gran numero de pacientes que todos los años ingresaban para ese tiempo, número que aumentaba todas las semanas hasta llegar a ser tan considerable que se hacía necesario utilizar todo el espacio disponible del hospital. Ahora bien, en el año de 1926 ingresaron al hospital 1026 palúdicos; en el año de 1927 ingresaron 671; y en el año de 1928 sólo 246. La tabla de estos ingresados, por meses, es como sigue:

Año	Enero	Feb.	Mar.	Abril	Mayo	Jun.	Jul.	Ag.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dic.	Total
1926 ...	107	127	272	135	113	88	76	32	21	15	18	34	1,038
1927 ...	59	178	279	92	22	13	6	10	3	1	5	3	671
1928 ...	14	33	92	27	26	20	9	4	4	5	6	6	246

Como al principio de la campaña no teníamos Inspectores locales Palúdicos y no se llevaba la cuenta de los palúdicos fuera del hospital, no podiamos saber el porcentaje que este número de pacientes hospitalizados representaba en el total de palúdicos de la División. Ya en 1928 se llevó la cuenta, encontráandose que se sometieron a tratamiento fuera de hospital 1217 palúdicos; agregando a esta cifra los 246 ingresados al hospital tenemos un total de 1463 pacientes para ese año o aproximadamente el 12% de la población, calculada ésta en 12,000 habitantes. Tenemos razones para considerar que en el año de 1928 el número de infectados, no registrados y sometidos a tratamiento, tuvo que ser muy pequeño, y tenemos la seguridad de que los números anteriores representan una cifra bastante aproximada del número completo de palúdicos. El número de pacientes tratados fuera del hospital durante el año de 1928, por meses, es como sigue:

Año	Enero	Feb.	Mar.	Abril	Mayo	Jun.	Jul.	Ag.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dic.	Total
1928 ...	78	122	262	251	71	75	105	57	28	25	53	90	1,217

Una comparación del porcentaje de enfermos palúdicos recibidos en el hospital en relacion con el total de los ingresados al mismo, demuestra que si en 1926 el 38% de los casos recibidos eran palúdicos, en 1927 era sólo el 28% y en 1928 el 13%.

Una prueba aún más sugerente de la disminución del paludismo en la División Preston resulta de la comparación de los varios reconocimientos de la sangre practicados en estos tres años. La investigación original hecha por el Dr. H. C. Clark arrojó un porcentaje de infección del 55.9 de la población total, mientras que el examen llevado a cabo en el mismo período del año de 1927 demuestra que sólo el 24.2% de la población estaba infectada y el examen hecho en el mismo período de 1928 revela un porcentaje de infección de sólo 8.78.

Estas cifras son elocuentes y denotan que se han prevenido muchos males y sufrimientos.

Pero si miramos a las estadísticas de las defunciones correspondientes a estos tres años, se observan resultados aún más halagüeños. Mientras que en 1926 ocurrieron 131 defunciones en la División Preston, 44 motivadas por el paludismo, en 1927 las defunciones bajaron a un total de 103 de las cuales 10 fueron causadas por el paludismo; y en 1928, 10 del número total de 102 defunciones tuvieron por causa el paludismo. La tabla de estas defunciones es la siguiente:

	HOSPITAL		FUERA DE HOSPITAL		TOTAL COMPLETO	
Año	Número Total	Causa, Paludismo	Número Total	Causa, Paludismo	Número Total	Causa, Paludismo
1926	90	29	41	15	131	44
1927	72	6	31	4	103	10
1928	60	3	42	7	102	10

Para explicar el aumento en las defunciones de pacientes fuera de hospital, tanto en el total como en las que tuvieron por causa el paludismo, a pesar de una pequeña disminución en el total de defunciones en 1928, basta anotar, como lo hacemos abajo el número de pacientes fuera de hospital tratados en el dispensario de Guaro, que demuestra el gran aumento de estos tratamientos en 1928 comparado con 1927. Este aumento se debe a un aumento considerable en la población, como también a una pesquisa más cuidadosa de infectados en 1928.

DISPENSARIO DE GUARO

	Total de tratamientos	Tratamientos Paludicos	Porcentaje Palúdico del Total
1926	7,823	2,469	31.56%
1927	6,736	1,307	19.50%
1928	9,860	1,822	18.47%

Las cifras anotadas señalan el resultado del plan de campaña y su influencia en la salud de los trabajadores de la División. Si bien esto es de la más grande importancia, hay todavia otro factor, ya mencionado al principio del Capitulo I, que merece comentario especial. Manifestamos allí que la razon por la cual el paludismo es de gran importancia para el que emplea gran número de trabajadores, es que produce un efecto debilitante en la masa jornalera, y que, desde el punto de vista ecónomico, conviene hacer disminuir el índice palúdico. Creo que ésto lo comprueba plenamente la siguiente tabla, que muestra el aumento en la cantidad de caña cortada por día y por hombre en los últimos años:

	Toneladas Cortadas Por Día y Por Hombre
1924	.961
1925	.980
1926	.936
1927	1.233
1928	1.393

Esto significa que, con el transcurso de los años, se necesitará un número menor de trabajadores para el corte de la caña; y que en el renglón de gastos relativo a los jornaleros habrá una reducción proporcionada, como también una disminución en el costo de la producción.

A Few Words to the Wise

EMPLOYEES of large corporations in minor positions often feel that their efforts are not appreciated, and, consequently, they do not do their best for the ultimate advantage of the company. Such an idea is entirely erroneous and certainly as regards our organization, without foundation.

Any one moderately acquainted with the operation of a modern business is aware that the education and welfare of an employee is of great concern to it and in order that employees may be placed in or developed for positions in which they will be of the greatest service to the business they are divided into four major groups, namely:

1. Employees eligible for promotion.
2. Employees training for promotion in course of time.
3. Employees fairly satisfactory in general, but lacking characteristics essential for senior positions.
4. Employees unfit for their jobs—to be replaced as quickly as possible.

In which of these classes do you belong? Are you fitted for prompt promotion or are you one of those whose services must be dispensed with as soon as conditions warrant? It is entirely up to you. You may have the ability to fill executive positions, but that ability will only be of value after hard work on your part. If you aspire to a better position you must prove yourself worthy of that trust and that can only be done through sincere work. After all, if you perform your work in a haphazard way, you are fooling no one but yourself. Every time you perform a task to the satisfaction of your superior, it is to your own advantage. Of course it takes time to prepare oneself for bigger things in life, and it is only after years of earnest work that one arrives at the desired position. If at present you have an occupation which merely supplies your needs, don't be satisfied with it. Think of the officials of your organization. They have worked hard to gain the top and you can attain the same level if you really try.

And now the point which is probably of greatest importance, i.e., interest in one's work. There is no employee so valuable as one who likes his task. He is working, not merely for the compensation his work brings him, but because he is *interested* in what he is doing. Sincere interest on the part of the worker is mutually beneficial to the employer and the employee.

"Training the individual," says Mr. Fred W. Shibley, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, "and inspiring him to develop his potentialities, is the first concern of a successful business."

Your labors are on record with your immediate executive and every effort extended by you to do your work better than your neighbor is carefully observed by the Company. You will fill executive positions only after you have proved yourself fit for them.

—F. A. CL. VON KAAS
Purchasing Department
New York

A Scotch traveling salesman, held up in the Orkney Islands by a bad storm, telegraphed to his firm in Aberdeen: "Marooned here by storm, wire instructions."

The reply came: "Start summer vacation as from yesterday."

The Vagabond Cruiser

By T. J. Lyons

City Ticket Agent, New York

This Happy Adventurer is now eligible to become a member of The Vagabond Club formed by a body of jolly sea rovers of Wakefield, Mass., at the completion of an equally satisfactory Vagabond Cruise on the "San Blas," sailing from Boston. UNIFRUITCO *for July,* 1929.

IT was midday of a Friday, toward the middle of June, and the weather was sultry. A big, broad-shouldered, tired-looking young man, with an impressively large manner, stepped from Fifth Avenue across the threshold of the Uptown New York Passenger Ticket Office of the Great White Fleet. He stood in the center of the entrance hall, mopping his brow, and evidently much impressed with the view he glimpsed, through stately arches, and across the balcony, of a mural painting portraying a lovely sweep of tropic sea.

So interested was he in the illusion that he was unaware that the ticket clerk had addressed him. "Won't you have a chair?" The question was repeated.

This time the stranger responded. "Thank you, I shall be glad to." Then pointing to the view he continued: "That scene looks good to me. It quickens the old roaming fever within me and turns my thoughts to the sea. I'm tired, fed up with conditions on the 'Street' and I must get away somewhere for a short rest; I don't care where—but no ceremonies. Now, what are you going to do with me?"

SUNDAY morning, two days later, as the *Iriona,* gleaming white and graceful, backs out from her slip on the East River, the Vagabond Cruiser, after making himself acquainted with the vessel which is to be his home for the next twelve days, stands at the rail and watches the gradual disappearance of the city's majestic sky-line. For him Adventure has begun again!

With the Battery only a short distance away the Deck Steward is busy making assignments of chairs, into one of which the Wanderer is already stretched out seeking the rest to which he has been keenly looking forward since his thoughts first centered on the trip.

One hour out and a member of the crew lugs up from below and hangs near the promenade-deck rail a bunch of perfectly ripened bananas. Throughout the voyage one may stroll by, pull off and eat as many bananas as he desires, for as fast as one stalk is cleaned of its tempting yellow fruit it is replaced by another.

The vessel slows down near Sandy Hook Lightship and the pilot is dropped. The passengers, eagerly alive to all that is going on, line the starboard rail to watch him descend by way of the long ladder dropped over the side. Then the ship goes on again, and the freshening breeze brings with it a tang of salt from the open sea ahead.

The Adventurer is now browsing about, seeking, perhaps, an opportunity to meet a congenial fellow voyager. He is headed toward the good-natured looking gentleman to his right, a friend of the Great White Fleet, by the way, and a veteran visitor to its ports of call. He is a doctor—a former colonel in the Medical branch of the United States Army—who has traveled in every corner of the globe and is now to do research work in the tropics.

The two men form an acquaintance and, leaning on the rail, as the steamer ploughs along through the tumbling sea, they philosophize, as men do at such times, on themselves and life in general.

An excellent suggestion—an appetizer before luncheon—and the Vagabond and his new-found friend saunter aft, then to the upper deck and on to the smoking-room, a chummy place, where they sit down and continue their talk while the steward, a significant figure, serves them with well-proportioned refreshment.

Shortly they proceed to the dining-salon for the first "get-together" luncheon and, seated at a perfectly appointed table for two, they partake of the excellently prepared menu amid an atmosphere of relaxation and good-fellowship.

LIFE on board proves most attractive with never a dull moment. After luncheon games are enjoyed. On the boat deck a group is playing shuffle-board, a foursome is attempting deck-golf, while on the promenade deck below several jolly sea-rovers indulge in quoits and ring-toss as others look on. Contrasted is a group, in genial association, deep in a bridge game in the lounge, while the remainder of the passengers retire to their cool rooms for a quiet snooze or stretch out in their steamer chairs in absolute relaxation.

The Vagabond is one of these. To him it is a joy to loaf and dream in perfect peace while the hours slip by as a figment of the imagination. The order of the day proceeds, with tea at four, a tempting dinner at six-thirty, and, after a stroll on the deck and a final pipe, the Vagabond retires to his stateroom, a most comfortable place, well furnished, with a real bed, and hot and cold running water. Could it be other than cool and restful in such a cabin with large windows opening to sea and sky and a perfect system of ventilation to boot? Sleep under such conditions is a foregone conclusion.

After breakfast—the second morning out—as the ship skims the blue tropical water, the Traveler finds it amusing to watch a school of sociable porpoises give a swimming exhibition off the port bow.

And now, just a little more than twenty-four hours from New York—with the temperature about 75° F., the Captain, splendid in every way, sets the fashion by shedding his "blues" and appearing in tropical "whites," and the men joyously don their beloved knickers or light flannels and the ladies blossom out in colorful sports clothes.

The days slip by in even succession and with them slip away too disturbing memories of duty or business. On Wednesday evening the *Iriona* draws in close to the Cuban coast, and as she steams slowly past Havana harbor, the lights of the city are seen. Binoculars come into play and are focused upon the brilliant electric signs, moving, disappearing, transforming, over the Prado and the sea wall—but on toward Honduras the *Iriona* speeds.

It is at just about this point that the Wanderer becomes aware of a change in his mental attitude. Up to this he has been a Northerner headed south. Now he is looking back. It seems like a month since he, tired and nerve-frazzled, first stepped aboard this restful white ship. He has spent many delightful hours amid congenial surroundings and in quiet contemplation, and the rest, sunshine and idleness have made a new man of him.

The sunset has faded into starry moonlight. It is a glorious night and the passengers are dancing on the promenade deck under gay-colored electric lights. A graceful, white-winged sea traveler is sighted a couple of cable lengths off the starboard bow. She slips silently by, the moonlight gleaming on her snowy canvas; then ghost-like, she is swallowed up by the night.

The morning of the fifth day finds the *Iriona* cruising the blue waters of the Caribbean, the sun still glorious and the breeze gently refreshing. The Vagabond, from the port rail, watches an occasional flying fish skim over the water; at first but a few, then shoals of them.

Again his thoughts wander back. How strange and unreal, how utterly remote is the life of New York, which he left a few days ago. Speed, crowds, everyone in a mad rush! Is not this sort of existence, away out at sea, the real life after all?

A line of coast appears and a little later the Honduran hills are seen clothed in a flaring green in the morning sun. The most outstanding feature on the horizon is a small group of low-lying houses, yellow in color, with lofty palm trees showing above their roof tops.

Shortly the vessel ties up at the dock and

shore officials come aboard. While a cargo of northern commodities is being put ashore the pleasure seekers visit the beach, where bathing and water sports are enjoyed.

The afternoon is given over to exploring life at Castilla, Honduras. The omnibus is crowded and off it goes past native huts and numerous inhabitants. As the car sweeps on through the jungle, there are glimpses of the sea, then abruptly appear plantation after plantation of bananas in various stages of growth and ever so often a magnificent grove of coconuts.

Presently the car stops at the old village of Trujillo, founded in 1522 by Hernando Cortez. The guide leads the visitors up through the cobbled streets and to a hill in the center of the exotic town from which an excellent view of surroundings is obtained. The old cathedral on the Square, the Spanish Fort, and the grave of William Walker, American soldier of fortune, are pointed out. Beyond Trujillo is a Carib Village, where ducks, chickens, and dogs parade in and out of the houses. The ride back to Castilla is another episode of visual delight.

After twelve hours stay at Castilla the *Iriona* sails at 10:00 P.M. The shoreline is inky black but twinkling below the Honduran hills are the lights of Old Trujillo.

Dawn is breaking as the vessel proceeds slowly to the substantial wharf at Tela. The Vagabond is up early and the sight he sees is so beautiful it will long linger in his memory as the high spot of the trip. Straight ahead are the waters of the Caribbean, with the beach—a wide strip of sand—and a background of coconut palms rising above the tops of the yellow frame houses. Beyond, the green hills run back to the cloud-capped mountains.

A trip is taken through luxuriant jungle vegetation to the Research Station at Lancetilla, where tropical plants are introduced and venomous snakes exhibited. Bathing at Tela Beach and an informal dance at the Masonic Club is the balance of the shore program.

Back to the ship then and how restful after the strenuous sightseeing of the day. Farewell to Honduras and the *Iriona* is on her way, homeward bound across the Spanish Main.

Refreshed by the delights of travel in a strange land, the Vagabond is again content to stretch out in his deck chair for the next few days, while he recalls entrancing visions of blue skies and waters, cloud-capped mountains, beautiful tropical foliage, and picturesque natives.

The Statue of Liberty will be sighted in the morning, then New York, and the trip will be over for him.

Take out the papers, pile them on the old desk, bring on the telephones, for the Vagabond Cruiser has had a glorious time and a wonderful rest, and is now ready to attack his work with renewed gusto.

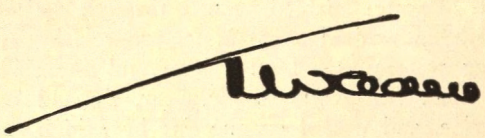
EMPLOYEES' STOCK PURCHASE PLAN
OCTOBER ALLOTMENT

Another allotment of shares under the Employees' Stock Purchase Plan will be made on October 1, 1929.

Employees completing three years' continuous service between July 1 and October 1, 1929, will be eligible to subscribe for stock at $115.00 per share as provided in the Plan as amended in our circular letter of January 2, 1929.

Subscribers who have received increases in salary since July 1, 1929, may apply for additional shares in the October 1, 1929 allotment on the basis of such increase.

Subscriptions for the October allotment should reach the General Office not later than October 1.



Treasurer

A Visit to a Spanish Hacienda

The very name itself-*Hacienda*-suggests beauty and romance and when it is considered that this Spanish home to which Mr. H. M. Bardin paid his visit was in Tegucigalpa, "The City of the Silver Hills," it is easy to appreciate how much he enjoyed it

PROBABLY but few of our readers have a true conception of a genuine Spanish hacienda. For this reason, with this account of a day's visit to the farm of Don Ignacio Agurcia, I shall endeavor to give some idea of a Spanish landed estate.

The object of my visit was to ascertain if a ram-supplied water system, to furnish drinking water for cattle and for irrigation during the dry season, could be installed somewhere along the river that winds its way by one side of the property.

We left Tegucigalpa quite early, in Mr. Agurcia's Packard, and took our way out of the city along a fairly-conditioned, narrow country road. We met women going to market with loads of greenstuffs, chickens and other comestibles, and little burros burdened with leather sacks of grain or firewood. Some of these burros were under the care of a ridiculously small boy who, on the approach of our car, quickly climbed through the barbed-wire fence and hid behind a tree, leaving his little animals to their fate.

After a short drive replete with steep hills and sharp descents and then along cool, shaded lanes we arrived at the farmhouse. While waiting for breakfast to be served, Mr. Agurcia showed me around the place and through the finest *huerta* it has ever been my pleasure to see. Here grew in profusion carrots, beets, cabbages, onions, eggplant, lettuce, cauliflower, sugar cane and pineapples, in long even rows, remarkably free of weeds. A tiny stream of water trickled its way through the garden, hindered at times in its progress by waving watercress. Dotted here and there with small fruit trees—apple, pear, fig and tangerine, and walled on one side by a high picket fence completely overgrown by purple Bougainvillea, this spot had a charm all its own. I was shown a *San Carlos* vine of a different variety than that usually seen around Tegucigalpa; it bore white blossoms, the scent of which was similar in heavy sweetness to our Southern jasmine to which, I am sure, it must be related.

After a good breakfast of eggs, crisp tortillas, beans cooked as only the native cooks can make them, and coffee that would make the French Market hide its face in shame, we mounted the waiting horses and proceeded, at a leisurely trot, through the fields of the *finca* to a trail which would lead us to the river. The scene presented was one of monotony in color, as at this season of the year the foliage and herbage of the mountains and fields are dry and sere, relieved only at intervals by the stark black of fields being burned in preparation for the next crop. As a result of this practice a heavy, bluish tinge touched everything—not so noticeable close at hand but very apparent at a distance.

FOLLOWING a winding trail, through the beds of streams long dry, their banks overhung with cactuses and the spiny *monte* so indigenous to this region, along the tops of small divides, across solid bedrock projections, and picking our way over large cobblestones and sand beds, we arrived at the river. We left our horses and walked upstream to the disused dam of a former flour mill, but, deciding it was not just the site we were looking for, we followed the stream down to where it took its course through solid bedrock, a brick red in color, with the bed of the stream very narrow and tortuous. I will not bore you with the details of our scrambling climb through the spiny bush up to a point where we could

see the layout of the proposed system in its entirety, and our subsequent return to the ranch house about twelve o'clock. After an ice-cold bottle of beer and a short rest we enjoyed a good luncheon, the *pièce de resistance* of which was *arros con pollo*. Following the custom of the country everyone then took a siesta; Mr. Agurcia curled up in a hammock while I sprawled out on a big double bed covered with a large and soft-tanned cowhide.

I awoke with the sense of having slept for a long time though, in reality, it was but three o'clock. Deciding to stroll through the patio I was immediately made aware of the sultriness of the atmosphere which had not been at all oppressive in the farmhouse. Hearing the trickle of falling water, I wandered on through the patio in search of it and found shortly a tiny, sparkling stream emptying itself into a large, shaded, moss-grown *pila*. Mr. Agurcia told me later that this stream of water was brought down for about six kilometers from the mountains and was carried from the storage tank down to the *huerta* where I had made its acquaintance earlier in the day.

Returning through the patio to the house, I discovered that Mr. Agurcia had left the hammock in preference to a couch inside, so I took possession of it and proceeded to study the house itself. It was a structure severe in its simplicity, yet quite the most commodious to be found in this part of Honduras. Of a single story, surrounded on all four sides by a wide veranda bordered with tubbed and potted plants and vines, its tiled floors and roof and adobe walls blended perfectly with the setting of royal palms, orange, grapefruit, tangerine and banana trees, which shaded the patio. The rooms were large and cool, with high ceilings supported by massive beams. They had no windows—indeed they were unnecessary—for each outside door leading to the verandah had a barred and shuttered opening for about one-third its length at the top which provided light and ventilation. You will get a further idea of the age and splendid construction of the house when I tell you, as Mr. Agurcia told me, that it is thirty-six years old and has never needed a cent's expenditure for repairs.

I must have spent the greater part of an hour in the hammock, gazing at and thinking of this beautiful old house and its charming setting. The light yellow of the grapefruit, the deep orange-red of the tangerines contrasted with the deep green of the *matas de guineo,* and the dark, rich brown of the soil, combined to present a picture I shall not soon forget. It made me wish that I, too, were the owner of such a hacienda. I could have remained indefinitely in silent enjoyment of all this natural beauty, listening to the soft afternoon breeze stirring in the palms and the calls of doves being exchanged somewhere beyond the patio, but at four o'clock we left and arrived in the capital a half-hour later. Here there was a marked increase in sultriness, indeed to an almost overpowering degree. The smoky haze overhanging the mountains seemed much more dense, making them appear as azure shadows against the lighter skyline. It seemed truly "The Land of Mañana."

Thus came to a close one of the most enjoyable days it has been my pleasure to experience while located in Tegucigalpa, "The City of the Silver Hills."

If this is not a happy group we never saw one. Not a frown among them except that worn by little Joan Constance Cook and the bright sun is responsible for that. The happy swimmers are a gathering of uptown and dock folks and their families at Searsville Lake, down the peninsula from San Francisco. They are, back row: Mrs. Buggeln, Mr. Cann, Mr. Buggelin, Miss Ruth Bates, Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler. Children: Theodora and Carol Buggeln, Margaret, Dorothy and Shirley Patricia (twin sister of Joan Constance) Cook, and Bobby and Edith Wheeler

In Unit Is Strength

In which the members of the various Banana Divisions are likened to individual soldiers in the army—Regulars—Units—all working for a common cause

DURING the World War it was a known fact among service men that superficially the various units of the service were always at loggerheads. When infantrymen were tramping along muddy roads and were passed by artillerymen either riding horseback or on ammunition carts, the poor old infantry did not fail to rub it in and tell the artillerymen to get off and walk. If supply units were passed the personnel of that unit were rudely reminded that they always had plenty of bread while the infantry had to exist for months on end on biscuits (hard tack) and had no comfortable beds on which to sleep. But this feeling was superficial and when it came to a show-down there was no doubt whatever that all were fighting a common enemy and that in the "great cause" they were one.

In the service of the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY there are in the Banana Divisions in the tropics many different departments, but their common cause is the highest production of bananas at the lowest possible cost. Of course, the farm men are the infantry. They actually grow the bananas and wallow about often in the mud. They are dependent, too, upon the other departments to furnish the ammunition and supplies. But—and it is a large but—do the other departments think in terms of bananas when they figure their costs? Perhaps indirectly and vaguely, but is it done primarily and consciously? When a pack-saddle is repaired, a boiler cleaned out, a carload of material unloaded, a field ditch run, or any other of the numerous items which go to make up the final cost of a count bunch, in what terms is the unit of cost calculated? Is the aim to repair at a low cost the saddle, to clean out the boiler, unload material, run the field ditch, simply that the respective department shall make an excellent showing? Or is the cost figured in terms of the final cost of a count bunch, to the benefit of the Division and the Company as a whole? That undoubtedly should be the aim. Thoughts should not run, "Well, that saddle was repaired for $2.50, which I think is pretty cheap —cost $2.60 last year." The conscious and deliberate thought should be, "Well, that was pretty good work. It only added ten cents to the cost of a bunch of bananas."

It happens sometimes when work is done for another department that the respective heads argue as to which department shall stand the cost. This is not a healthy sign. When this happens the respective heads are working for their own departments and not for the Division and Company as a whole. It is understood, of course, that each department should stand its own costs, but when costs are thought of as figuring in the final cost of a count bunch, all disputes of this nature will be amicably settled. Think this over; it is worthy of thought.

R. F.—Tela Railroad Company

The Medical Department's Annual Report

[*Continued from page* 88]

dously important work. Indefatigably applying themselves to the problems which confront them in daily practice, they have contributed some extremely valuable data to medical annals. To them goes a large measure of credit for the achievements of the Medical Department of the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

Not only is the Annual Report extremely interesting and a source of pride to everyone associated with the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, but it might be termed a valuable aid to all tropical practitioners and in the various schools of Tropical Medicine which, today, are scattered among all nations and in all lands.

"Too few people think of books as tools, and of reading as a source of profit. Never before were so many valuable tool books for business men produced as are pouring from the presses today. The man who 'doesn't read books' is missing an opportunity to improve his earning capacity."

Lancetilla Experiment Station, Honduras

By Paul C. Standley

Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.

The following extracts reprinted from an article in The Gardeners' Chronicle (London), issue of June 22, 1929, set forth clearly the wide scope of the experiments conducted at the Lancetilla Station. The author, Dr. Standley, is well known to our readers, as he has contributed a number of interesting and valuable articles to UNIFRUITCO

THREE years ago the Tela Railroad Company established, on the Atlantic coast of Honduras, Lancetilla Experiment Station, which is devoted to the testing of new plants of potential economic value in tropical America, and to the study of factors affecting growth and production of bananas. The banana is the chief article of export from the north coast of Honduras. The Tela Railroad Company and the Truxillo Railroad Company possess large plantations in the lowlands of Honduras, centering about Tela and Puerto Castilla, from which many millions of bunches of Gros Michel bananas are exported annually. In some parts of the Honduran coast sugar is produced for export, but this crop is of minor importance.

Lancetilla Station is situated in the Lancetilla Valley, at an elevation of sixty-five feet, three miles south of the port of Tela. On each side of the valley rise steep hills, with a maximum elevation of 2,000 feet. The floor of the valley was formerly planted with bananas, but these have been abandoned for several years, and the land has been invaded by coarse weeds and small trees. The adjacent hills are heavily forested except where small clearings have been made by native squatters for the cultivation of maize, beans, rice and vegetables. Land thus cleared, by felling and burning the trees, is planted only one or two seasons, then left to grow up with shrubbery which soon covers it thickly. In this state the land is known locally by the term *"guamil."*

The virgin forest of the hills is very dense. but in steeper places the undergrowth is scant. The forest is composed of a wide variety of hardwood trees, the most abundant being *Brosimum terrabanum* (called here Masica), *Virola* (*Myristica*) species (*sangre*), and *Dialium divaricatum* (*Paleta*). Mahogany (*Swietenia*), and Spanish Cedar (*Cedrela*) occur but sparingly. Many of the forest trees attain gigantic dimensions, especially the ceibas (*Ceiba pentandra*), whose massive trunks are usually supported by broad, thin, bracket-like buttresses. There are many epiphytic trees in the forest, particularly wild figs (*Ficus*) and *Clusiaceae,* which in age kill their host plants and stand alone as huge trees. Large, woody vines or lianas drape many of the trees, noteworthy among them being a *Marcgravia* and several water vines, the chief of which, perhaps, is the Central American grape, *Vitis tiliaefolia.* From a section about a meter long cut from the stem of one of these vines there may be obtained a glass of potable water-like sap, which satisfies thirst.

THE herbaceous flora of the forest includes many rare or otherwise interesting plants. Species of *Heliconia, Costus,* and *Calathea* are abundant and often showy. Ferns and other cryptogams are plentiful, and epiphytic orchids and bromeliads are well represented. Among the orchids I noticed only a few showy ones. Vanilla (*Vanilla fragrans*) is the commonest member of its family, the vines running to the tops of tall trees. Although vanilla is frequent in the wild state in many parts of Central America, I have seldom been so fortunate as to find it in flower, and the seedpods are seen but rarely.

Palms contribute a conspicuous element of the vegetation. Most abundant and imposing is the cohune, corozo, or manaca (*Attalea cohune*), the largest North American palm,

which forms dense undergrowth on the hillsides up to 800 feet, and often fills clearings or pastures in the lowlands. Its leaves are used commonly as thatch for huts. The nuts are rich in oils but so hard that extraction is extremely difficult.

In low or swampy ground *Oreodoxa oleracea* towers gracefully above the surrounding trees. On the hill slopes grow several *Chamaedoreas,* beautiful because of their slender, smooth, green stems, graceful leaves, and highly colored inflorescences and fruits.

The young inflorescences of the *Chamaedoreas,* enveloped in green spathes, resemble small ears of maize. In Central America the tender spadices, before they unfold, are used commonly as a vegetable, being dipped in egg and fried. They have a slightly bitter but agreeable flavor and are delicious when properly prepared. The inflorescences are produced continuously and only a few cultivated plants are needed to insure a constant supply of this desirable vegetable. In some of the many Central American species of *Chamaedorea* the inflorescences are too bitter to be palatable.

A low, slender *Malortiea* with perforated leaves is a curious and ornamental palm, and the *Geonomas,* although of more sparing occurrence, add a pleasing element to the palm flora. There are several formidably armed *Bactris* species, from one of which, known locally as *"lancetilla,"* in reference to the broad, compressed spines, the Station derives its name. A small *Bactris,* which grows in dense clumps and is profusely armed with long, stiff, needle-like spines, forms impenetrable thickets in the coastal swamps near Tela.

The Panama-hat palm, *Carludovica palmata,* which of course is not a member of the palm family, abounds in the forests, but little use is made of it, either here or elsewhere in Central America. Often it is associated with its relative, *Cyclanthus bipartitus,* whose curiously biparted leaves and screw-like fruits are certain to attract attention.

An outstanding member of the Honduran flora is *Dracaena americana,* the only American representative of its genus, a medium-sized tree, suggesting the tree yuccas, with few branches bearing large, showy panicles of small, white flowers, which are succeeded by fleshy, globular, orange-colored berries. It is a plant well worthy of cultivation.

THE Director of the Lancetilla Station is Mr. Wilson Popenoe,* formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture, and well known for his activities in the introduction of tropical American plants into California and Florida, especially in the case of the Central American avocados. It is of interest to note in this connection that the Guatemalan rough-skinned avocado (*Persea americana* var. *drymifolia*) grows on the hills above Lancetilla, where the trees attain a huge size. Cacao also is a frequent inhabitant of the forest. Both these plants are of rare occurrence in Central America in a wild state, although both are general in cultivation.

The horticulturist of the Station is Mr. Alfred F. Butler, an old Wisley student, and formerly employed on the estate of the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, Elstree, England, under Mr. Edwin Beckett.

The Station possesses an adequate office building, living quarters, a plant shed, a small glasshouse, and a slat house for the growth of young, tender plants. Living conditions are exceptionally pleasant at Lancetilla because of the agreeable climate and the numerous modern conveniences available. To this the writer can testify most emphatically after having had the privilege of passing there the winter of 1927-8, while engaged in studying the flora of the region, preparatory to the publication of a systematic report upon it.

There are extensive plantings at Lancetilla, another plantation near Tela, and still another at Quebrada Seca, some fifty miles inland, where the rainfall is less and conditions are more favorable for the growth of certain plants. The precipitation at Lancetilla is heavy, sometimes so much as 120 inches a year. In one twenty-four hours during January, 1928, about fourteen inches of rain fell, with more on the succeeding days. Most of the rain falls from July to January, and in the spring and summer there is often a prolonged dry season. The temperature is frequently high, as is to be expected in the lowlands, but during the past winter it was delightful for most of the time, and blankets were a necessity at night.

* Dr. Popenoe is Director of Agricultural Experiments for the United Fruit Company with headquarters at Tela, Honduras. He is also much interested in archaeology and has written several interesting articles for UNIFRUITCO among them a splendid paper on Quirigua, Ancient City of the Mayas—May, 1927, issue.

Lancetilla Station occupies an attractive situation upon elevated, well-drained ground, with a beautiful view of the deep green hills up the valley into the far distance. The grounds have been planted with a large variety of ornamental and useful woody plants. Because of the short time since the plantings were begun, most of the shrubs and trees are still very small, but in this climate growth is so rapid that in a few years they will make an imposing display. Already the bamboos, the wood oil trees, spathodeas, and some of the palms, stand out conspicuously.

On each side of the path leading to the office has been planted a row of the pejibaye palm (*Guilielma utilis*), the plants already ten feet high. This palm, almost unknown outside the limited area in which it is native, is, after the coconut, the best of the Central American species as a source of food. In Costa Rica it is planted abundantly about many of the country places, and the ripe fruits are in great demand during their short season. Two to three inches in diameter, when boiled they have a firm yellow flesh resembling that of a sweet potato, and in flavor they are, perhaps, superior to chestnuts.

Comparatively little effort has been devoted to the importation of ornamental plants, those of economic value receiving chief attention. * * * * * * * * * *

SINCE bananas are of chief local interest, attention has been given to the introduction of varieties from widely separated parts of the world. One of the handsomest ornamental plants cultivated at Lancetilla is *Musa uranoscopos*, a dwarf plant forming clumps only four feet high, and producing large, bright red, erect flower spikes. The inflorescences are so similar to those of some of the Heliconias of the neighboring forest that the relationship of the cultivated Musa with the members of the only American genus of the banana family is easily recognized. The Heliconias bear so little superficial resemblance to the bananas and plantains that only the botanist would recognize their kinship.

Pineapples also have received attention at the Station, and forty-two varieties have been collected from remote regions. The pineapples have been transplanted recently to the drier region of Quebrada Seca, where citrus fruits are grown successfully.

A good-sized plantation of the tung oil tree (*Aleurites fordii*) has been made, and the trees have grown well. Specimens of the Chinese wood oil tree (*Aleurites montana*) have developed even more rapidly, and already have reached a height of nine to twenty-two feet. The Japanese wood oil tree (*Aleurites cordata*) is also being tested.

Bombax and ceiba species are being tried as a source of fibre. Balsa (*Ochroma*) trees grow luxuriantly in the valley, and spring up like weeds in every clearing. Besides furnishing in their seed-pods a soft elastic fibre, balsa trees are noted for the extreme lightness of their wood, lighter than cork, which is exported from Central America to the United States for the manufacture of life belts and the insulation of refrigerators. It is an amusing sight to see on the docks the loading of balsa timbers. Until they are handled they have the appearance of very heavy logs, and one is startled when a laborer lifts in one hand a large balsa log and raises it easily to his shoulder.

Rubber-yielding plants naturally are being tested here, and plantings have been made of the *cryptostegia* species, of Para rubber, and of *Funtumia elastica*. Central American rubber (*Castilleja elastica*) grows wild plentifully in the vicinity. Some Castilla rubber is now gathered in Central America for export, and nearly all the wild trees in the forest bear the oblique slashes indicating that they have been tapped. Castilleja trees are often planted about the *fincas* as shade, and as a source of rubber.

ABOUT forty-five plants, mostly leguminous, have been tested in the grounds with a view to their utilization as cover crops in banana plantations. Some of them have shown great promise, but others which have proved useful elsewhere have been failures in Honduras because of unfavorable conditions of soil, climate or reproduction. Some of the plants have made but scant growth, while others have grown so luxuriantly that they have not only covered the ground beneath the banana plants, but threatened to cover the bananas themselves.

The permanent plantings at Lancetilla, ac-

cording to a list recently compiled, include 370 species and varieties of plants of economic or ornamental value. The collection of tropical Asiatic plants is the largest to be found anywhere in America, and the same may be said of the representation in several other outstanding groups.

SOME of the important fruit trees of the Old World tropics, which are little known in America, are being tried upon a comprehensive scale. Many of the Asiatic species were obtained especially for the Station by Dr. O. A. Reinking* during his travels in the East. Particular pride is taken in the large number of mangosteen trees, whose growth is encouraging. One large mangosteen tree established in the Tela region fruits freely, and there is, consequently, every reason for expecting that this famous fruit may be grown here successfully upon a large scale. The plantings of mangosteen trees are the most extensive in America. Already 275 seedlings have been transplanted to the permanent grounds, and it is planned to increase the number to 375 during the present year. Eight other species of *Garcinia,* besides *Garcinia mangostana,* also are in cultivation here.

The collection of mango varieties is a large and important one. The mango is the favorite fruit of the native Central American people, and since most of the trees growing in the region are seedlings of inferior quality, it would be of great benefit to improve the general quality of the fruit. The representation of citrus fruits at Lancetilla is unequaled anywhere in this general region of the continent. The plantings of lychee (*Nephelium litchi*) have succeeded remarkably well, and the young trees, striking because of their highly colored new foliage, are growing rapidly.

* * * * * * * * * * *

OF coffee there are fourteen species and varieties. Coffee is the most important export crop of the interior of Central America, and that produced in these republics has long held an enviable position in foreign markets because of its superior quality. Coffee *arabica,* the only species grown commercially at the present time, is cultivated on a large scale only at altitudes of approximately 2,000 feet or more, but it is planted occasionally at lower elevations, sometimes even at sea level, for household consumption. . . . .

A well-managed vegetable garden is maintained at Lancetilla, and another at Progreso, both kept by the gardeners in as neat condition as the curious Chinese gardens of Panama. Most of the vegetables grown are those familiar in northern gardens. Potatoes, of course, do not succeed at low altitudes in Central America, although they are planted extensively in the mountains, usually at elevations of over 5,000 feet. Tomatoes, strangely enough, do not thrive at Lancetilla, although the common wild form, with small cherry-like fruits, grows in waste land in the vicinity. The cultivated plants are attacked by fungus and other pests, which make their successful growth impossible.

The vegetables most commonly grown along the Atlantic coast of Honduras are maize, beans, onions, garlic, lettuces, cabbages, carrots, radishes, and peppers. At Lancetilla several of the common Chinese vegetables are cultivated successfully. The chayote (*Sechium edule*), a relative of the cucumber, seems to succeed quite as well as in the highlands, where it is one of the favorite vegetables.

The most interesting of the vegetables grown at Lancetilla is the so-called Philippine spinach—*Talinum triangulare.* This plant is really a native of tropical America, and grows wild in many parts of Central America, but it seems to have been introduced into cultivation in the Philippines, and brought thence to Tela. * * * * * *

Sandy had been courting the fair Jean for two years. One evening after Sandy had been silent for some twenty minutes, Jean murmured: "A penny for your thoughts, Sandy."

"Weel," replied Sandy with sudden boldness: "I was thinkin' I'd like tae kiss ye, lassie."

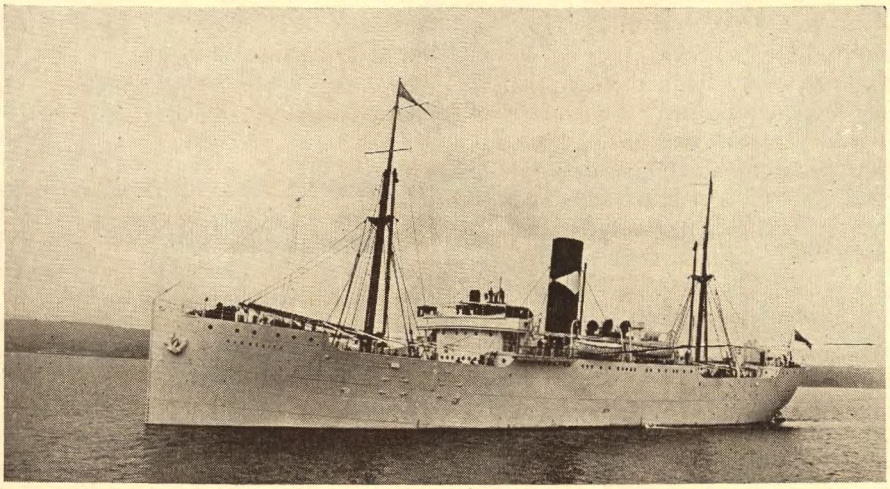
Jean blushed happily as this operation took place, but Sandy again fell silent.

"An' what are you thinkin' about noo?" asked the girl hopefully. "Anither?"

"Na, lassie, it's mair serious this time. I was just wonderin' when ye were goin' tae pay me that penny for ma thochts."

—*London Answers*

* Dr. Reinking is connected with our Research Department headquarters, Boston—in the capacity of Director of Tropical Research.



The S. S. "San Benito"

Tales of the Great White Fleet

The "San" Boats

Chapter Sixteen

THIS story will cover the four "San" boats built in 1915-16 and the four built in 1919-20.

The first four boats were the *San Mateo,* the *San Pablo,* the *San Rito,* and the *San Andres.* The later ships were the *San Blas,* the *San Bruno,* the *San Gil,* and the *San Benito.*

After the completion of the *Pastores* the Company had 19 passenger ships which apparently were ample to take care of all passenger business offered. The "San" boats were distinctly banana and freight ships, the first group having a capacity of only 4 passengers and the later ships 16 passengers. The first group were 310 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 31 feet 6 inches deep; the second ships were 325 feet long, 46 feet wide and 31 feet 9 inches deep.

The capacity of the first ships was about 110,000 cubic feet, and that of the second group about 116,000 cubic feet. Their gross tonnage was approximately 3,300 tons and 3,600 tons respectively.

With the exception of the *San Rito* and the *San Andres,* the "San" boats are well known to all UNIFRUITCO readers. The two ships, together with the *Pablo,* were requisitioned by the British Admiralty for war service immediately after their completion. They were engaged in transporting frozen war stores and ammunition in the "Cross Channel" (English Channel), Mediterranean and Mesopotamian trades.

The *San Rito* was torpedoed in February, 1918, and sank immediately. The *San Andres* was torpedoed and beached on September 2, 1918, and abandoned three days later. However, the *San Pablo* escaped destruction and served the Allies for about four years.

The first "San" boats were built with separate insulated decks and fans in each deck, and they are the only ships of the fleet so equipped. Mr. Robson, our Superintending Engineer, served on the *San Pablo* as Chief Engineer during her war service. Captain Grant, present Master of the *San Blas,* was Chief Officer of the *San Andres* during the

war, and Captain Scott, now of the *Carrillo*, was Captain of the *San Rito*.

All the "San" boats, with the exception of the *San Benito*, are propelled by steam reciprocating triple expansion engines. The *San Benito* has a turbo-electric drive as motive power, and was the first ship to be built in Great Britain with such engines.

The eight "San" boats were built by Workman Clark, Ltd. The *San Pablo* is now the only "coal burner" in the fleet.

Cooperation

SEVERAL of the dictionaries I have read give the meaning of cooperation as "to cooperate together," "joint action," "profit sharing," and "collective action in pursuit of common well-being." From this it can very well be deduced that cooperation means many things, and often in our everyday life we find that we are cooperating even though our intentions do not run that way.

How often do we hear of a man who cooperates with another to save him and protect him from the ire of a hostile spouse? There have been cases where, in our wanderings, we have cooperated with one of our brothers in saving him from being chastened, disciplined or knocked for a row of baby carriages by that same august wife.

And shopping in the various curio stores around the Isthmus of Panama, we cooperate in order to protect each other from the wiles of the heathen Chinee.

Cooperation in business is a step forward in that it tends toward efficiency. Without cooperation and liaison between the various departments of a large corporation, there is no efficiency; everything is at sixes and sevens and consequently the stability of the outfit suffers.

Down through the ages cooperation has held sway and there is no land or people who have not cooperated as a body to fight for their place in the sun or for some other purpose.

Take the savage tribes in the jungle. They are amalgamated in various tribes, villages and kraals to present a united front to a common enemy. These various tribes cooperate with each other also in presenting an unbroken line to ward off attacks from the outside.

As with the human animal so is it with those of a lower plane. The ants cooperate in the carrying of burdens and in the building and furnishing of their hills. The bees do the same in the building of their combs and the manufacture of their honey. All the way down the line of the animal kingdom we find cooperation, and so on ad infinitum.

We read in the Bible, however, that this cooperation was frowned upon by the Creator. Certain members of a community at a place called Babel, building a tower, cooperated with each other in placing stone upon stone, rearing into the atmosphere an edifice up which they intended to crawl and pull down the stars, or to use as a stepping-off place into the great beyond—Heaven, as we know it. This cooperation was broken up through the invention of various languages which throughout history mankind has had to cooperate in learning.

There can be such a thing as carrying cooperation too far if through its tenets we weld everything into such a giant whole that there is nothing to cooperate against. The object is thus defeated. However we still maintain that cooperation, like variety, is the spice of life, and if carried out in a communal or local sense has its benefits.

—BILL SCROGGINS

Do You Want Your UNIFRUITCOS Bound?

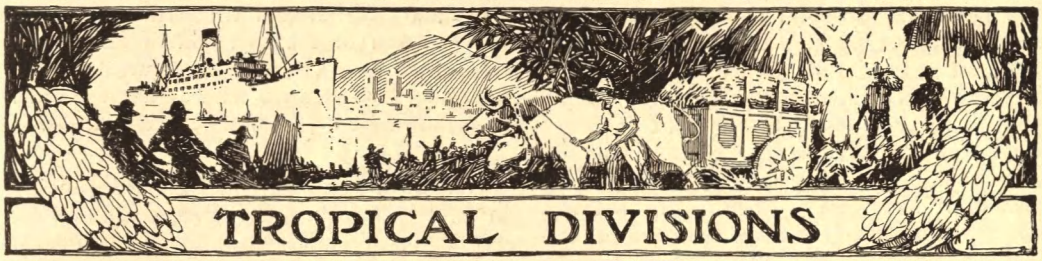
AT the completion of each volume of UNIFRUITCO, it has been our custom to have a few sets bound in book form.

Within the past year we have had many inquiries from employees as to whether we could have their copies bound for them, and we have now arranged to do this.

Any one wishing to have his set of Volume IV (August, 1928, to July, 1929, inclusive) bound, may send to the Editor of UNIFRUITCO a check or money order for $1.50 made payable to M. E. Schoen, and accompanied by an order on which the name of the employee and his division should be *printed*. This information should also appear on a slip enclosed with the package containing the copies, so that the owner may be identified.

Both the payment and the package should be addressed to M. E. Schoen, Editor, UNIFRUITCO, United Fruit Company, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y., and should reach this office not later than October 15.

If copies are lacking for a complete set, the employee may send as many issues as he has of Volume IV and we will try to complete the set from the limited supply we have on hand.



Costa Rica

The Fourth of July Dance

As the hour of dawn approached on Saturday, July 6, many an anxious eye in Limon was cast toward the east. During the week there had been practically continuous rainfall, and although hope was high that the inevitable clear weather would arrive on this day of days, fate was against it and the day remained overcast and dreary.

The children's party, most ably directed by Mrs. Ames, was held in the afternoon on the tennis courts and the youngsters were given a royal treat.

At seven o'clock the fireworks started and many an "Oh" and "Ah" was heard as the heavens were illuminated by the brilliant and fascinating displays.

At about eight-thirty the guests began to arrive, and there were numerous compliments on the industriousness, ingenuity and artistic sense of Mr. Kress, maestro of ceremonies, and his assistants, nor was praise lacking for Mrs. Ames and her efficient aides.

This was the second time Mr. Kress had been in charge of our Fourth of July dance, and when he was heard to remark that this year's would be better than the last, many were skeptical, as the 1928 dance was wellnigh perfect. However, all doubt was dispelled at one view of the *campo de bailar*. As last year, all three tennis courts were utilized. The first two were covered with canvas cloth, and in the center was a raised and covered platform for the orchestra—the famous Repetto's, from San Jose—but this year the platform was extremely novel, of split green bamboo shoots and fresh green palm leaves, the roof, of course, of palm leaves. The refreshment and *cantina* booths were built in harmony, the green of the bamboo and the palm leaves furnishing a cool, refreshing sight. All three courts were enclosed by a wall of upright palm leaves, making a *tout ensemble* both novel and enticing. On the third tennis court small tables and chairs were placed, Parisian fashion. The overhanging lights were enclosed in tissue balls of red, white and blue. All in all, it seemed like an enchanted spot, to be reached only by rubbing a magic lamp.

The hour of the Grand March arrived and the procession formed behind pretty Rose Barnaby, dressed as Miss Columbia, and George Zimmerman, as George Washington, sword and all. George presented a noble figure, and even though his was a mid-winter costume, he bore up bravely. But alas! The heavens taunted us by hurling rain down on our fairyland, and everyone scooted to the Community House, which was also fittingly decorated, and the Grand March took place there. How Repetto and his men did play! The encores were generous and the intermissions negligible.

Louis deGravelle, Pierre Lange, and Tom Whitton made a most delectable and smooth punch, which nevertheless helped supply everyone with the required energy to survive twenty-four dances and encores. Other refreshments were delicious and plentiful. 'Twas after four when the last encore of the last dance terminated, and the gay throng dispersed homeward. As the crowd departed a sweet feminine voice was heard to remark, *"Ay, los machos—no hay quien puede hacer bailes mas lindas o fiestas mas preciosas."*

The Farmers' Costume Dance

Dance follows dance. The round of gaiety will never cease. Scarcely have we recovered from the Fourth of July affair than we are summoned from far and wide, farmers, engineers, penpushers, typewriter bangers and whatnot, to the Farmers' Costume Dance.

W. H. Davis, Overseer of Celina Farm, the world's biggest farmer, arranged this, one of the most successful shows, and brought joy to all but two who attended—those being the pig and the turkey, presented as prizes to Edward Galko and Miss Winsome Scoltock, who appeared as the Vamp and Miss Eat More Bananas. Winsome's "little" straw hat was nearer a hundred-gallon one than the proverbial ten-gallon variety. Dairy maids, farmerettes, farmers and the hired help all were present and great was the hilarity as Greek met Greek. Cider, apples and doughnuts rained like manna from heaven—and great was the internal anguish the following morning.

Alfredo Quiros

The Proof of The Pudding

Alfredo Quiros, Farms Superintendent of Banana River, is here seen with a "small" tarpon, which he caught in the old Caribbean. Mr. Quiros states that while millionaires in the States spend thousands of dollars in trips to Florida for the thrill of bagging these sporting fish, he can figuratively step off his front porch (a matter of only several miles) and be assured of nabbing at least one tarpon on each trip, not to mention other smaller though just as game fish.

Mr. Long, General Manager, Purchasing Department, who was recently in Costa Rica and inquired if there was any good fishing here, will please take notice, and we hope he will plan another trip here and enjoy some real fishing with our expert.

VACATIONS and transfers continue to be the order of the day, and as fast as one contingent goes off another returns. Every departing boat swarms with Limonites, down to see off some departing friend or friends.

The S. S. *Pastores,* which arrived June 27, brought back Mrs. L. M. Prager and son, and our acting Superintendent of the Fruit Department was a right happy man. Don Gonzalo Echeverria, of the Company's Legal staff, also returned on this boat, after an interesting vacation spent in the States.

The *Ulua,* arriving July 4, brought back Arthur Fay, Train Dispatcher, and Sheldon Gordon, Banana Farmer, in time for the big Fourth of July dance, which took place on the sixth. On the *Coppename,* which pulled in here on Saturday, July 6, was Joseph Corrigan, General Sanitary Inspector, to everybody's joy. Mr. Corrigan had promised to be present at the dance.

On the S. S. *Toloa,* which docked July 11, were Harold L. Gore, Chief Radio Operator, Mrs. Gore and young Lawrence, returned from vacation. On the same boat were Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Gardner. Mr. Gardner, who is in the Employment Department, Boston, brought his wife down to enjoy a short vacation in our midst.

We also welcomed William Douglass, transferred from the Boston office.

On the *Esparta,* landing July 14, was Karl Standish, Merchandise expert, back from vacation.

The *Cavina,* landing July 18, brought back Arthur E. Keates, Mrs. Keates, and Master John Keates, six weeks old—and what a boy he is going to be! Well may Arturo be proud, and we cannot blame him for greeting everyone with "Have you seen my John?" We extend our congratulations.

The *Calamares,* also landing July 18, brought back Dr. and Mrs. Salisbury, Maureen and young Edward Junior. With the Doctor was his brother, here for a visit. Now that Maureen, their mascot, is back, the nurses are all happy again.

The *Ariguani,* which arrived August 1, brought Gustaf Jacobson and Mrs. Jacobson,

returned from vacation. Gustaf will shortly be seen at the throttle again, safely piloting trains over our railroad.

On the *Ulua,* also arriving August 1, we welcomed Mr. Joseph Heim, on a visit of inspection; also Miss Dorothy Heckman, and Miss Meriam Marshall, from New York, to join the ranks of our Stenogs, and Mr. William Ellis, for the Accounting Office.

On June 29, our old friend Clarence Penrod, late of the Steamship Office, sailed on the *Pastores* bound for New York.

The *Carare,* sailing July 5, went off with William Allen and Robert C. Johnston, of the Limon Shops and Motive Power Department, respectively. Billy and Bob were bound for England on vacation.

The *Ulua,* sailing July 6, carried off on vacation George Gourley, our Cashier, Mrs. Gourley, and Rosemary and Ward; also Joe Hughes, Chief Clerk in the Accounting Office, Mrs. Hughes and young Bobby. Last but not least was Ben Van Zee, popular Engineer, bound for New Orleans via Havana on vacation, and thence, we regret to announce, he goes to Guatemala.

On the *San Mateo,* which sailed July 7, was Gordon McKenna, another popular Engineer, bound for San Jose de Guatemala, having been transferred to the Guatemala Division.

The *Toloa,* which sailed July 13, carried John H. Smith, banana cowboy, off to Banes, Cuba, to learn all about Sugar, and J. R. Brooks, E. Swinson and Frederick Dement, a trio of hard-working Engineers bound for Puerto Castilla, via Havana, to swell the ranks of the Company Engineers in Honduras.

On the *Cavina,* sailing July 19, was William R. Sechler, another popular banana cowboy, bound for Tela, Honduras, via Kingston, there to continue his quest of bigger and better bananas.

The *Calamares,* on July 20, carried away Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Gardner, who seemed to have enjoyed their stay in Limon. We are sorry they could only stay one short week with us. It was with deep sorrow that we bid goodbye to Rose Barnaby, for she was leaving us for good. Quentin Andes, banana farmer and planting expert, bid us a cheery "au revoir" for he was off on vacation. John Jurgensen, Engineer, while sorry to leave, was off in quest of more and more knowledge, for he plans to take a postgraduate course at Purdue. Walter Bishop, also of the Engineering Department left for Puerto Castilla, via Havana. We can only console ourselves at so many transfers by thinking how happy our Company brethren in other Divisions will be at all the good material they are getting from Costa Rica.

Joseph A. Corrigan, General Sanitary Inspector, left us on the *Pastores,* July 27, promising to attend our next big dance. Also leaving on the *Pastores* was Alex (Tiny) Gillmor, 6′ 6″ banana cowboy, off for vacation to sunny California, via Havana and New Orleans, and Marcel Sellier, expert cacao farmer, off to Trinidad, via Cristobal, also on vacation.

On board the *Ariguani,* which sailed August 2, was Jens O. Stubbe, popular farmer, headed for Denmark to join his wife and enjoy a vacation.

The Plaint of the Ufco Engineer

Oh, the Engineers are frantic
With the line to the Atlantic
And at every merry antic
  Which the atmosphere displays.
In vain they all are seeking
How to stop the lake from leaking,
And the language they are speaking
  E'en the stoutest heart dismays.

May eternal botheration
Take the force of gravitation
Down below Peralta Station
  Where we're in it to the neck.
And the Planters start to bellow
Each one louder than his fellow
That the fruit is ripe and yellow
  And they want their cut and cheque.

Every hill is downward sliding,
Tons of mud the track are hiding,
And the pay-sheets are providing
  For the most enormous sums.
There's the Pasajero waitin',
Locals cannot get their freight in
And the rain won't be abatin',
  Not until December comes.

When the shovels just have brought a
Section back to what it oughta
Be, at night a spate of water
  Piles it high again with muck.
So we want to travel far a
Way, and live in the Sahara
With no mud or rain to mar a
  Job, and spoil a fellow's luck.

Cristobal

MR. WILBUR SCHUMAKER, Assistant Dock Superintendent at Santa Marta, was a passenger returning from vacation on the S. S. *Ulua* July 29. Mr. Schumaker resumed his journey to Santa Marta on the *Zacapa* August 1.

Mr. Verson W. Gooch, versatile writer and traveler of the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, was a visitor to Cristobal during the week ending August 3. Those of us who are fortunate enough to know Mr. Gooch welcomed his cheery smile and happy personality and look forward to his early return to this Division.

Mr. M. L. Wilcox, Assistant to the Vice President In Charge Of Traffic at Boston, was a visitor to Cristobal during the week ending July 29.

Mr. Stanton G. Tiffany, Superintendent of Maintenance and Repairs, with headquarters at New York, arrived on the *Coppename* July 25, and after looking over the Engineering Department of the Panama Canal, he sailed for New York on the *Pastores* July 28. While on the Isthmus Mr. Tiffany experienced the thrill of crossing the American continent, ocean to ocean, by hydroplane in twenty-five minutes.

Miss Olga Goldsmith, Secretary to the General Claim Agent, was a passenger to Cristobal on the *Ulua* July 29. Miss Goldsmith was accompanied by her sister, Miss Rosa Goldsmith, who with her enjoyed all the points of interest on the Panama Canal.

Mr. Harold A. Agnew, accompanied by his wife, son and daughter, arrived at Cristobal on the *Toloa* July 8. Mr. Agnew will remain at Cristobal indefinitely.

Mr. Frank Gregory Cain, Division Passenger Agent at Cristobal, returned from vacation on the *Heredia* July 20. While in Boston Mr. Cain became ill and it was necessary for him to receive treatment at one of the hospitals there. We sincerely hope that his return to health will be rapid.

Mrs. Keith, wife of the late Minor C. Keith, was a passenger through Cristobal arriving on the *Zacapa* August 1 and departing for Port Limon, Costa Rica, on the *Suriname* August 2.

Miss Betty Ellis of the Freight Department, Cristobal, returned on the S. S. *Coppename* July 24, from an extended vacation.

Miss Dorothy Wertz of the Freight Department returned on the *Calamares* July 15, from vacation.

Mr. Paul West, Manager of Cristobal Division, sailed for New York on the S. S. *Toloa* July 14.

Prominent passengers arriving at Cristobal on the S. S. *Ariguani* July 31 were the Misses Salma, Yola, and Wally Arosemena, daughters of his Excellency Don Florencio Arosemena, President of the Republic of Panama. These charming young ladies have been on an extended tour of Europe.

Mr. Eric V. Ince, Manager of the Tropical Oil Company at Cartagena, was a prominent passenger on the *Zacapa* sailing August 1.

Passengers arriving on the *Heredia* July 27 were the Honorable George Summerlin, United States Minister to the Republic of Honduras, and Mr. Herbert Wilson of the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

Mr. James Campbell, passenger clerk, third baseman, and second-string pitcher of the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY Ball Team, with Mr. Jack Brennan of the Banana Department, pitcher of the team, sailed on their annual vacation on the *Pastores* July 28.

Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Bennett and Mrs. Bennett and their two daughters were passengers to New York on the S. S. *Calamares* July 21. Commander Bennett has finished his tour of tropical duty on the Isthmus, where he was Executive Officer at the Submarine Base, Coco Solo.

Mr. Harry Einerman of the Freight Department, accompanied by Mrs. Einerman and their daughter Ruth, sailed on the *Calamares* July 21 on vacation.

Mr. C. M. Anderson, Chief Clerk to the Freight Agent at New York, was a visitor to Cristobal on the *Calamares* July 15. Mr. Anderson thoroughly enjoyed his stay on the Isthmus and gained considerable information relative to freight matters as handled by the Cristobal Division.

The Misses Janet MacDonald and Alice Robertson of the General Office in Boston were cruise passengers on the *Calamares* July 15.

Mr. W. W. Lockhart, Superintendent of Zent District, Costa Rica, was a visitor to Cristobal during the week ending July 20.

Dr. Edward I. Salisbury, Superintendent of the Medical Department at Port Limon, C. R., accompanied by Mrs. Salisbury and their son, was a visitor to Cristobal during the week ending July 20. Dr. Salisbury visited many of his old friends on the Isthmus, where he had labored for years combating tropical fevers and other ills.

Mrs. Herrick, wife of Dr. Herrick of the Panama Hospital, and their daughter Marguerite, returned to the Isthmus on the *Calamares* July 15. Included in the Herrick party was Miss Polly James, daughter of Dr. James, Chief of the Medical Clinic of Panama Hospital.

Mrs. Clifton H. Hewett, wife of the Assistant to the Manager, Cristobal Division, and her sons Clifton, Jr., and Allan, sailed on the *Toloa* July 14 for New York.

Mrs. Louise Sessions, widow of Lieutenant Sessions, who was killed in an airplane accident at Fort Clayton, C. Z., on July 8, sailed for New York accompanied by her daughters Susanne and Joan on the S. S. *Toloa,* July 14. On board the *Toloa* was the body of Lieutenant Sessions, which was being borne to the United States for burial in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

Philip Hamilton, Superintendent of Banana Exportation at Cristobal, accompanied by Mrs. Hamilton and their daughters Betty Jo and Martha Page, sailed on vacation on the S. S. *Coppename* July 12.

Mrs. Jean McBride, wife of Captain George McBride of the *Cartago,* and her daughter Marjorie, were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hamilton at Cristobal during the week ending July 13. They sailed for New Orleans on the S. S. *Coppename* July 12.

Luke O'Neill, bookkeeper and baseball player of Cristobal Division, sailed for New York on the *Ulua* August 4. On the same steamer were Mrs. Janice Scott and James Doran, employees of the Accounting Department.

Mrs. Ethel Staples, Secretary to the Division Passenger Agent, returned from New Orleans on the *Suriname* August 2.

Banes

ALTHOUGH it is a bit late to talk of events that took place in connection with the celebration of the Fourth of July, nevertheless, because the dance that was held in this Division on that date was one that will linger for many a year in the minds of those that attended, we feel we must mention it. With the worries of the recent crop over, everyone joined in the spirit of the occasion and the results were very gratifying to the members of the different committees that worked for the affair.

The dance was in the form of a costume party and the source of ideas for the fancy dresses and make-ups will be one of the mysteries of the Division. Impersonations of all types were seen strolling under the arches of Royal Palms and out on the polo field under the full tropical moon. The entertainment committee had planned to award a prize for the best-dressed couple, but the doings of the evening were so numerous and exciting, the awards were not thought of until the next day. Much credit is due Messrs. T. A. MacKenzie and E. C. Sara for the novelties introduced, and to Mr. Flandry for the beautiful and unusual decorations.

On July 20, after 15 years of service, Mr. George A. Greenslade, Superintendent of Railways, was retired and left with his family for Panama. Mr. Greenslade has an en-

viable record of loyal and faithful service with our Company and it was with regret that his many friends saw him leave Banes. We all wish him the best of luck in the future.

Our Golf Tournament

THE most interesting golf tournament ever held in this Division took place on the afternoon of June 21, when "Chet" Gibbons took first honors in the men's class, while Mrs. I. F. Mattson of Macabí came out ahead in the women's division. The elimination for the tournament had been going on for some weeks, with the result that the golfers were in fine shape for the final day. Those to qualify for the finals were C. Gibbons, M. J. Reagan, W. W. Fiske and J. H. Austin.

With a fairly heavy rain the night before, the course was in fine condition and all had hopes of seeing the record for the Division broken. A big crowd of golf bugs followed the players around the course and when the final hole was reached, Gibbons had turned in a score of 85, while Mrs. Mattson's card showed a 51 for the nine holes. "Bill" Fiske was runner up in the men's class, and Mrs. W. P. Hiscock gave the leader of the women's division a stiff battle over the links.

Following the event, an informal dance was held in the American Club at which the winners were awarded silver loving cups for their fine showing. When Gibbons accepted his trophy, he stressed the need of more tournaments, stating that his score did not warrant such a reward. Mrs. Mattson showed the true Macabí spirit when she received her prize, with the remark that "In Macabí, you will always find the cup to cheer you up, and a driver to see you home."

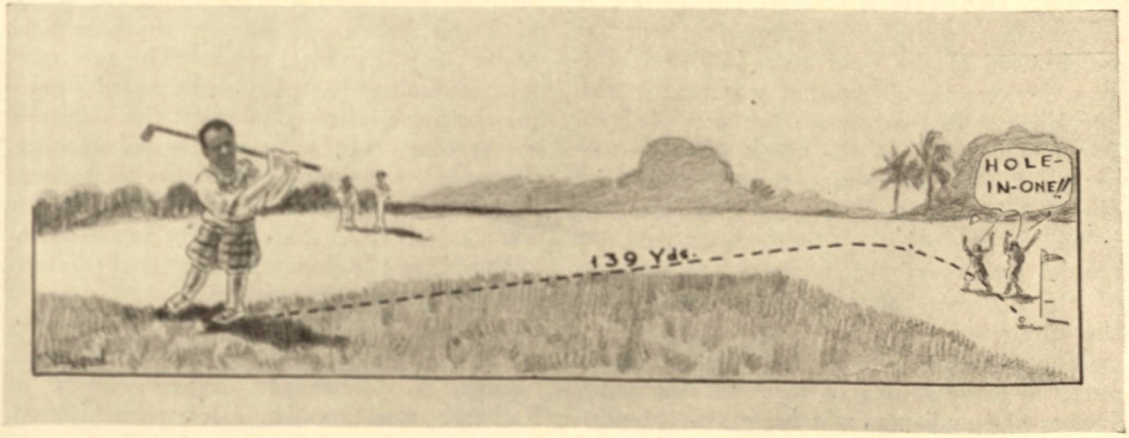
With this tournament over, the one that is now holding the interest of the golfers is that against the Preston Division. Many of the locals will get the opportunity of going over the course August 11, when the Banes Division goes there to play for the Preston Tennis cup.

MR. EARLE CURRIER (otherwise known as "Bo") qualified for a bona-fide membership in the very exclusive "Hole-in-One" Club a short time ago with witnesses 'n everything. It is believed that 'Bo' is the only resident of the Banes Division who has this honor.

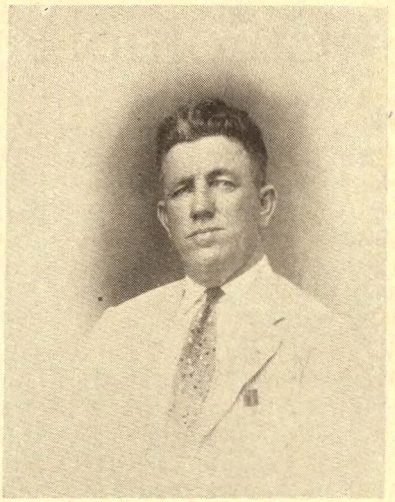
Mr. Currier is apparently a man who practices what he preaches, for the phenomenal shot undoubtedly was due to a rigid adherence to the rules he set forth in his article on how to keep fit in the tropics, published in a recent number of UNIFRUITCO.

It might be well for those Divisions of the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY where golf is played, to standardize on "what to do in a case like that." It seems that in Castilla the golfer who makes a Hole-in-One is presented with a box of balls, but in Habana he has the honor (?) of setting 'em up to the tune of champagne only.

WE pause for a moment to direct full publicity to our new Superintendent of Railways, G. M. Skelly. Although he has been with the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY only for about 8 years, Mr. Skelly has a long and varied experience in railroading to his credit. During the period 1900 to 1911 he was employed by several New England railroad com-



Earle Currier qualifies for the exclusive "Hole-in-One" Club

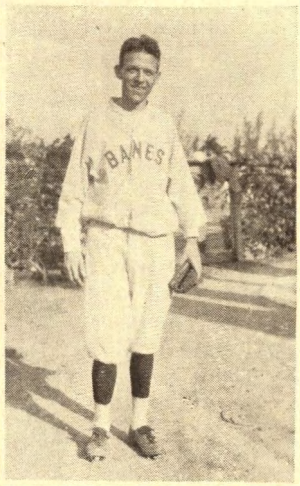


G. M. Skelly
Superintendent of Railroad

panies, including the New York, New Haven & Hartford. During the next six years we find him busily engaged on the Northern Railway in Costa Rica, as Roadmaster and General Roadmaster. There is romance in this tale too, for from 1917 to 1919 he was with the Sixth U. S. Engineers in France, taking part in the Somme and Marne defensives, and was wounded at the Marne. The years 1919-1921 find him as Roadmaster of the Ferrocarril del Norte de Cuba, and then—1921-27—as Assistant Superintendent and then Superintendent of Transportation and Maintenance for the Central Romana, La Romana, Republic Dominicana. 1927 brought Mr. Skelly to Banes as Assistant Superintendent of the Banes Railroad and on July 8, 1929, he was made Superintendent, on which date our former Superintendent, Mr. Greenslade, was retired.

Macabí

THE first baseball game of the season since the crop was completed took place at Macabí on August 4, when the locals took a trip to the seaport town and battled for two hours, only to come back to Banes with a tie score. The contest from the first was one in which many a sparkling play was turned in and it was not until the last of the ninth, when the captains of the two teams decided to call the game on account of the heat, that the outcome of the fray was known. "Red" Murray, our versatile athlete, pitched a whale of a game throughout and was never in danger, turning back ten sugar-makers to their dugout, while Cubero routed seven of the visitors in the same manner. Currier did good work with the stick for Banes, with Brennan, Bolin and Earl the workers for Macabí. We hope that the rest of the games in the "Little World Series" will be as interesting and we are looking forward to them.



THE famous baseball team of Banes went to bat Sunday, August 4, at Macabí without its regular first-base player, Joe Dudley. "Dud" is on an extended vacation in the United States where he is in search of renewed health and consequently an even better swing on the old stick. He tried out the Banes Hospital in January and after a period of about six weeks treatment for ulcer of the stomach was greatly improved, but was taken suddenly ill on July 2, undergoing a serious operation the same day. He made a wonderful recovery and sailed for the States on July 25 for further medical treatment.

Joe has been with the Company since 1921, being first employed as a stenographer at Preston. He resigned in 1923, but returned to Preston on May 9, 1925. In 1928 he was transferred to Banes as Chief Clerk of this Division.

The sympathy and good wishes of the entire Division are with Joe and the whole gang will be on hand with the glad mitt when he returns.

A men's singles tennis tournament during the month of June kept interest in this sport at fever pitch. In managing the tournament we hoped to play one round a week and after the draw the players had seven days to play their match, which consisted of two sets out of three. Two defeats were necessary for elimination and after the fifth round we found our athletic Manager, Mr. Mitchell, the undisputed champion with no defeats. Five other players remained who had been defeated only once and as there were two prizes to be allotted, these remaining five fought it out

among themselves. The final round found R. L. Demaray and D. R. Elmore still in the running. Mr. Elmore won this match, but as he had suffered his one defeat at the hands of Mr. Demaray, it left the two players in a virtual tie. The third match was arranged and was won by Mr. Elmore, who is to be congratulated on the rapid improvement of his game. When it is considered that he started playing tennis only about six months ago, his feat of gaining a place second to the invincible Mr. Mitchell is remarkable.

The Banes Music Box. This is a most appropriate name for our Fred, who can play any musical instrument from a jew's harp to a Louisiana guitar and, as the Cubans say *Y como*. Fred traveled over the seven seas while doing service in the Navy and was also "over the Pond" with the army during the war. On his numerous journeys he has picked up all sorts of ditties that never saw paper and what he can do with them on his many musical contraptions would put some of the greatest band leaders of the States to shame. A party without him and his "jazz" paraphernalia would be a dull affair indeed. Most any old night Freddy can be located at the Club, melodizing with his ubiquitous guitar and enhancing the charm of the tropical night with his mellifluous tenor voice.

Flandry has been with us for a number of years, being connected with the M & S Department, and he can always be relied upon to do his utmost for any event that will make the town of Banes a live one.

New employees: Christian H. Trepp, Barzillai S. Pickett, and William W. Phillips, Timekeepers, Agricultural Department.

Resignations: Mrs. Clara Lambert Reagan, Schoolteacher; Dr. Joachim H. Medrano, Physician, Macabí.

When good fellows get together it's usually the quiet man who pays the bill.

Colombia

ON board the *Zacapa* arriving August fifth were Mr. Charles Mitchell, our new Division Engineer, Mr. Joseph Magee, Mr. P. H. Armijo, and Mr. Wilbur C. Shoemaker. The last-named three have returned to us after very enjoyable vacations, and we are glad to welcome them back.

We also had the pleasure of saying "hello" to Mr. Frank J. Caffrey of the Marine Department, Boston, who was a *Zacapa* passenger, and the same ship brought Mr. Verson W. Gooch, who will be with us for a few days and whom we were very glad to see once more.

Mrs. Elena Heyl, Master Henry Heyl, and Baby Victorio also came back to us after an absence of some seven months spent in Guatemala. Mrs. Heyl has been the recipient of many a hearty welcome, as evidenced in the Prado the evening of her arrival when the local band serenaded her and her return was celebrated until early the following morning.

The Honorable C. Amari, former Japanese Minister to Peru also arrived on the *Zacapa*. Mr. Amari is sailing for London on the *Camito,* intending later to visit Paris and Rome before returning to Japan. He is accompanied by his wife and his charming daughter, who is an accomplished linguist and *muy encantadora.* A dance was held in the Prado Club at which a number of the passengers and officers from both the *Zacapa* and the *Camito* were present. Captain Friswold was host at another very enjoyable party on the *Zacapa.*

Mrs. Emily Riley is on her way to Jamaica to greet her son, who is returning from school in England.

Our genial George White is going to Kingston to meet his family.

Mr. Ricardo Diaz Granados, a popular young employee in the Accounting Department, was married August 7, the anniversary of one of Colombia's greatest occasions, the Battle of Boyaca. The bride is Miss Amalia Illidge, daughter of one of our very oldest employees. Mr. and Mrs. Granados are pro-

ceeding to New York on the *Zacapa* for their honeymoon. We wish them every happiness.

The Agricultural Department has received in the person of Mr. Frank M. Garcia a very talented young stenographer. Mr. Garcia was born in Madrid and arrived in the United States when three years of age. After engaging in newspaper work for some time he decided to seek his fortune in the tropics. Mr. Garcia relieves Mr. Albert E. Kyle, who has been transferred to the executive department.

Our greetings to Mr. Duncan J. McKinley who has returned from vacation.

Reluctantly we have said "goodbye" to the Hatches who have gone to Guatemala. At a very enjoyable party at the Club, Mrs. Hatch was presented with fourteen pieces of Bogota silver as a parting gift, the presentation being made by Mr. Heyl. Several other parties were held for the Hatches. Fletcher and Alva certainly carried with them the good wishes of everyone in the Division for their future success and good fortune, but we are going to miss them sorely here.

We welcome home Mrs. Jack R. Kansas from a vacation spent in Guatemala with her mother. Baby Betty's Spanish has improved considerably.

Baseball has received further impetus here. On July 20, Colombia's Independence Day, the La Salle baseball team from Barranquilla played a picked team from among the banana growers and counters. The game resulted in a tie score. A game which was played the day following was won by the boys from Barranquilla. A number of "rooters" were present at both games, and among them could be distinguished many charming señoritas from Santa Marta society. "Jed" Cram pitched the first game and Mr. Dillingham the second.

We have had the pleasure recently of greeting Dr. R. C. Connor, Assistant General Manager, Medical Department, New York; Mr. Richard E. Goodell, General Manager Tela Railroad Company, and his daughter; Mr. Philip R. Calder, Chief Accountant, Boston, and Mrs. Calder; and Mr. Martin J. Connolly, Production Department, Boston.

Association Football

June 24. The following did duty for the "United" in the game with the team of the S. S. *Camito*: Bermudez; Law, Downing; Ker, Lewis, Ellison; Ross, Jones, Gregory, Whybrew, and A. D. McLean.

Having the best of it all through, the home team ran out easy winners by 5 goals to 1. Gregory (3), Jones and Downing were the scorers for the winners. Downing's goal was the result of a magnificent shot from well over the half-way line.

July 8. The "United" were without Law, Downing, Lewis, Reynolds, Cooper, and Gregory in their game with the team of the *Coronado* and were well beaten by 6 goals to 3. The home team held their own in the first half but fell away badly in the second. Whybrew (2) and Jones scored.

Team: Eyles; Bermudez, Ellison; Ker, Wall, Harvey; Ross, Jones, Whybrew, D. H. McLean and A. D. McLean.

A NIGHT RIDE IN COLOMBIA

THE railway motor car hurtles on—
Gashing the sullen night.
The Sierra Nevadas loom up
Like fearful, antediluvian monsters
Rising from out an uncharted sea.
Sweeping around a curve
The spotlight falters from its course . . .
To find the running flashes of steel, again,
On the straightaway.
The car flashes by . . . a dull blur . . .
Gaira.
Far ahead, two, swaying, receding lights
Depict a long, nocturnal, fruit train
. . . Rembrandt-like.
Startled denizens slink into the depths . . .
Tall menacing trees stretch out
Their long prehensile hands.
Dark ravines yawn forth like upturned graves.
Through the diffused light emerges sleeping
Cienaga;
Its towers silhouetted against the leaden sky.
Anon through Stygian darkness. . . .
Past a solitary, flickering light
To the last outpost of civilization . . . Rio
Frio.

—R. K. REYNOLDS

Mrs. Prim: "I didn't see your husband in church this morning."

Mrs. Glim: "No, he doesn't dare go now."

Mrs. Prim (shocked): "Doesn't dare go? Why?"

Mrs. Glim: "Last Sunday the pastor prayed for the loose livers of the parish. After the service my husband asked him if he wouldn't slip in just a few words about his floating kidney—and the minister threw a hymn book at him!"

On the way to the Gold Mine

Guatemala Plays Host to Tela

"Come and see us,"
Guatemala said to Tela.
"We'll be there on the *Abangarez*
July 4 in the evening," answered Tela.
The big ship glided into Puerto Barrios
With forty-three Telaites on board.
"Hello," "Hi there," "How de" and
"Glad to meet you."
After meeting and greetings
A small dance in the Barrios Club
Till eleven when a train up the Valley
Took everybody home to Bananera and
Virginia.
Slept late and became acclimated next
morning
And at one o'clock everybody went
sightseeing
To the gold mine at La Mina with the pros-
pect
Of bringing back a big sample.
Didn't see much gold but it was a nice trip.
Then next day went to see where the Mayas
lived
Two thousand years ago at Quirigua and
built
Monoliths and carved stones to make us
wonder
What life was like in those days.
In the afternoon a baseball game—
Maybe Guatemala will have
Better luck next time.
Oh! let's not be sad our party is almost over
for
Tonight there's a grand formal moving to
music
On the dance floor at Bananera with the Fed-
eral
Marimba band and of course
This dance will be an all night affair.
If you can't dance every number
Then just sit and watch the others.
So there we were when the sun peeped over
the horizon
Sunday morning, July 7, 1929.

Guests at the barbecue lunch

Another baseball game—Guatemala didn't
win.
Now that we've had such a good time together
And there's a ship sailing for home at three
Good friends must go their separate ways.
"Au Revoir," "Goodbye," and "Guten
Nacht."
We certainly enjoyed your visit, Tela.

Games Guatemala Lost This Time—But—!

Scores of baseball games: First game, Tela 6, Guatemala 4. Second game, Tela 5, Guatemala 2.

Lineup for first game:

Tela	*Guatemala*
Balderach, 1 f	Klain, r f
McMullen, s s	Fowler, s s
Swofford, c, 3 b	Twitty, c
Sutton, p, 2 b	Tumey, 1 f, p
Reeves, 3 b	Nelson, 3 b
Keele, c	Brittan, 2 b
Girdner, r f	Clyatt, c f
Stack, 1 b	Posey, 1 b
Finnegan, p	King, p
Beuchot, c f	Lake, 1 f
Bickley, 2 b	Thomas, 1 f

Lineup for second game:

Tela	*Guatemala*
Balderach, r f	Nelson, 3 b
McMullen, s s	Fowler, s s
Swofford, c	Twitty, c
Sutton, 2 b, p	King, 1 b
Girdner, l f	Brittan, 2 b, l f
Stack, 1 b	Clyatt, c f
Reeves, 3 b	Posey, r f
Finnegan, p	Swarez, 1 f, 2 b
Beuchot, c f	Tumey, p
Bickley, 2 b	

Joaquin Hecht

IT is our sad duty to record the death at Chicago on July 3 of Mr. Joaquin Hecht, General Agent and Special Representative of our Company at Guatemala City.

Although he was employed by the Company but six years, Mr. Hecht had a wide circle of friends in the tropical countries, as he spent the greater part of his life in Central America.

Mr. Hecht's sudden death occurred while he was on vacation in the States. He is survived by a wife and two sons, one of whom, Octavio Hecht, accompanied the body back to Guatemala City, where the burial took place on July 16 in the presence of many friends.

We extend our sincere sympathy to Mr. Hecht's family.

Virginia Gossip

A BABY girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ross E. Moore on July 6 at the Quirigua Hospital. She was given the simple but aristocratic name of Pat.

Mr. C. L. Veitch returned from England bringing Mrs. Veitch and the two children. Mr. Veitch gained thirty pounds in weight and says he "never felt better in his life."

Each year the *Item-Tribune* of New Orleans sponsors a vacation cruise on one of the ships of the Great White Fleet. This year the party, numbering fifty, is traveling on the *Heredia* to all the historic points in the tropics, and arrived at Puerto Barrios on July 31. The Barrios Club arranged a marimba dance in the Club room which continued until two in the morning. At eight o'clock the Item-Tribuners were on board a launch with a good lunch bound for the Rio Dulce and its romantic cliffs.

We were shocked to learn of the sudden death in the Quirigua Hospital of Mr. R. B. Fowler, American manager of the Clean Spot Restaurant in Barrios.

Miss Brozzie Manchen is the latest addition to the feminine ranks in Barrios Accounting Department. Miss Manchen hails from Louisiana.

The Overseer of Blackfoot Farm, Mr. T. M. Cloward, went home to Delaware recently for a rest from his pleasant job of operating a big farm. He returned with Mrs. Ann Cloward, formerly Miss Ann Gillespie, a citizen of Maryland.

The gala event of the year is set for August 10 when the Guatemala Division is invited to be the guest of the Barrios Club at a masquerade dance in Barrios.

"Can I help you, stranger?" asked one man of another who was standing in a pool of water on one of the boulevards of Tippecanoe.

"Never mind me; help my wife!" was the reply.

"Where is she?" asked the first man.

"In my car," answered the second.

"Well, where in heck is your car?"

"I'm standing on it."

Tela

Second Seminar of the Research Department

Held Sunday, July 30, 1929, at Lancetilla

TAKING advantage of one of the rare visits of Professor Knudson, a seminar was arranged on July 30. This took the form of a General "get-together" of the three Bureaus of the Research Department operating at Tela. Other members of the Company's organization, known to be interested in some of the problems which the Research Department has been called upon to study, were invited to attend and a company of twenty-five was present at the meeting.

In his very interesting talk Professor Knudson discussed that portion of plant physiology which is of particular interest in connection with cultural needs of the banana plant. He explained briefly the functions of the various portions of the plant, tracing the passage of water from the root hairs to the stomata of the leaves. He showed us that while the absorption of earth salts and that of water were often, though not always, simultaneous, they were, however, entirely independent of one another. The selective powers of the roots for certain salts were also explained.

The lecturer presented the water requirements of plants in a manner which was somewhat novel to some of us. He explained that while water was needed by the meristematic tissues, for the transportation of earth salts to the leaves, and elaborated foods from the leaves to the various storage tissues, and to supply the hydrogen and oxygen elements in the formation of carbohydrates, by far the most important need of water was to enable the stomata of the leaf to remain open. Professor Knudson emphasized the fact that the mechanism of the guard cells of the stomata permits them to remain open only during periods when the loss of water through the leaves is balanced by a similar intake through the root hairs. Photosynthesis, or the fixation of carbon, takes place only when the guard cells of the stomata are open so that the amount of carbon fixed by a plant, other conditions being satisfactory, is correlated with the correct water supply in the soil. Under ideal conditions photosynthesis may be carried on during ten hours of the day compared with two hours under conditions of unfavorable water supply. He suggested this as an explanation for fruit weights being less after periods of severe drought.

In reply to a question the lecturer explained that although the water requirements of the soil might be ideal there could still be permanent wilting of the older leaves of the plant if the guard cells of the stomata in these older leaves had ceased to function. This would permit of constant transpiration from these leaves, resulting ultimately in death of the cell protoplasm and the drying up of the leaf.

Numerous questions were asked and suggestions offered by the lecturer in explanation of many of the problems which have proved rather puzzling to the members of the Production Department.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Popenoe and seconded by all present.

AT the invitation of the Guatemala Division the Tela baseball team and a group of supporters (forty-two employees including the team) journeyed over to Guatemala by the S. S. *Abangarez* on the Fourth of July for a series of games with the Guatemala Division team. Expecting keen competition, our boys had practiced hard for a week, and well it was that our athletes had conditioned themselves, as Guatemala put a strong combination on the field, said to be the best that Division has ever developed. Two games were played, both won by Tela. Scores: first game 6 to 4, second game 5 to 2. Newly elected Captain McMullen played a great game at the short-field position for Tela and ran his team smoothly. Manager Garsaud was on hand to handle the problems of the champs, and much credit is due "McGraw" for Tela's triumphs. The playing of Finnigan, McMullen, Swofford and Sutton featured for Tela, while Twitty, Nelson, Turney and King played stellar ball for Guatemala.

Castilla's radio message received after the second game stating that they could whip both the Tela and Guatemala teams spelled of the old Castilla fighting spirit. But fighting spirit alone will not win contests. Castilla lost its chance to the championship when

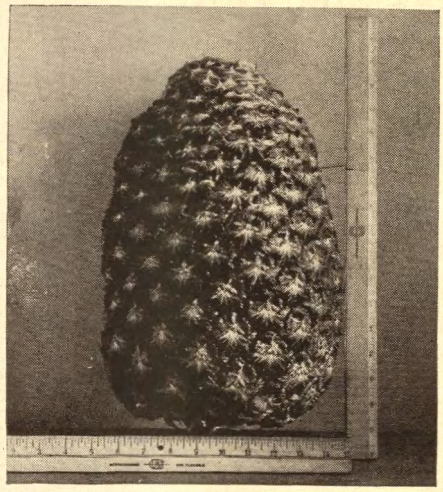
it dropped two out of three games to Tela in a recent series. Our hopes are strong for an early series with the spirited boys.

Guatemala's entertainment of our crowd was all that could be hoped for. The complete program carried out afforded everybody a wonderful time. The dance at Bananera was one that gives Guatemala the pennant for such attractions.

"Dinty" Moore, Johnnie Coleman, and Kennedy, old Tela men now employed in the Guatemala Division, were there with the glad hand.

The *Carrillo* sidled in to the Tela wharf at midnight Sunday, the seventh, everybody happy after a most enjoyable trip.

A Humdinger of a Pineapple



This giant pineapple, weighing 25 *pounds, was grown at Agua Blanca on the Tela Railroad Company's main line, about* 20 *kilometers from Tela*

OLD timers who have not visited Tela for some time, upon their next visit will hardly recognize the place. From any angle within fairly close proximity the first thing that strikes the eye is the new single span bowstring bridge crossing the Tela River between New and Old Tela. Especially at night when the lights are on does the approach to the bridge from the New Tela side between the Catholic and Episcopalian Churches remind one of a "home" town, and, crossing the bridge, one has visions of attending a first-class show at a first-class theatre.

A short ride in the opposite direction toward Puerto Arturo, past the radio towers, reveals grandstands, white posts, and various other attributes of a racetrack. Or perhaps at the moment there may be one of the Pan-American planes resting on the runway. We see planes so often now that scarcely any notice is taken of them. That is, unless it be one such as the Southern Star, the Pan-American plane which made a flight from New York to Santiago, Chile, and landed at Tela after flying from Tampa, Florida, before proceeding to Panama.

A visit to Lancetilla Experiment Station would also prove novel, for not only are the plantings unique, but the new staff house is one of the best of the bachelors' buildings at Tela. And, of course, the nine-hole golf course could not but be favorably commented upon.

New employees: Engineering Department—C. P. Beck, R. H. Butler, L. Schied. Exportation—M. P. Cervanres. Transportation—F. McIntyre, S. Riley, L. E. Walker. Agricultural—R. F. Lindsay, G. H. Morris, J. W. Stanton. Merchandise—Ines Reynaud.

Visitors: Mr. C. Hale, General Sanitary Inspector. Dr. Knudson of Cornell University, on his customary annual visit; summer would not be summer if we did not see the Doctor out on the golf course hunting for pH's whenever he dubs a shot. Another Research visitor was Dr. Otto Reinking.

Tela Hospital: Dr. Muldoon, an old Telaite, who forsook treating coughs and colds to specialize in eye diseases, has returned to his happy hunting ground, and is temporarily practicing at Tela Hospital. As his nurse he has Miss Natalie Franz, who, while on a cruise from New York to Tela decided to stay and work for a while at Tela Hospital.

Births: Congratulations to Henry and Margaret Hogaboom, who are the proud parents of a fine baby boy, born at Tela Hospital.

Horse Racing: San Pedro was not long in imitating Tela in arranging a first-class race meet. Mr. F. Belmar, a Farm Overseer of long standing and one of the most respected and well-known men of Tela, was loaned to the officials who were running the races. "Pancho" went ahead and organized everything from the construction of the track and erection of the buildings to arranging the program. During the two days' racing, about

$10,000. was offered as prizes. It is highly encouraging to Tela Racing Association to know it has "started something"—all to the benefit of Honduras.

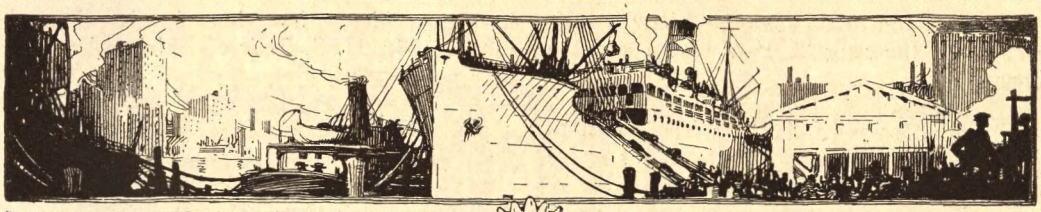
Racing and Golf: May the Gods be kind to Tela Golf Club! And may the horses run true to form in the coming races on August 4! And why? (*And how!*) The Editor of *Tela News Bulletin* has been entrusted with the sum of fifty dollars to bet on the races on that date. Whatever is made from the fifty dollars is to be given to Tela Golf Club for the purchase of a silver cup, to be competed for by members of the Club.

The generous donor of this gift is a former Tela man and the friend of all Divisions—Mr. Verson Gooch. By referring to page 755 of the July number of UNIFRUITCO it will be seen that Mr. Gooch was given some paying tips. May the prognostications hold true once more!

Vacationists: Dr. E. J. Whitaker, Medical Department; Mr. W. L. Taillon, Farms; Miss Mona Grady, Manager's Office; Mr. A. E. V. Miller, Farms; Mr. and Mrs. R. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Speh, Engineering Department.

Puerto Castilla in 1922 and Now!

The desolate upper picture was taken July 16, 1922, when Puerto Castilla was just a waste of sand with surrounding jungle swamp. But the old sand pile has undergone a marvelous transformation. No desolation now, but beautiful gardens and trees and general garden effect and in the midst of this loveliness—lovely girls! Top Row: Mrs. Miriam Walker, Miss Phyllis Arscott. Second Row: Miss Gertrude Smith, Mrs. George Rippey, Mrs. Clarence Holdsworth. Third Row: Miss Rosalie Bayne. Miss Ruth Schwartz, Miss Lillian Purrington



DOMESTIC DIVISIONS

Boston

Research Department Laboratory

MR. R. W. ATKINS of Central Boston is spending a few months with us at the Laboratory. Like McCoombs and Jackson, who were with us last summer, Atkins speaks with that same Southern softness. Yes, he comes from Loo-ezahna.

We understand our good friend and colleague, Alvah Slocum, is now situated in New York. Perhaps that is not news. But hold everything! We hear that "Sloc" has changed considerably. When the truth of this statement sinks in his many friends will gasp with horror. Slocum has succumbed to the vampings of Lady Nicotine! Imagine it! Slocum puffing a pipe or cigarette. But what is still worse, it is rumored he no longer shies at the smiles of fair women. And what is even more surprising, he didn't go fishing up in Vermont this year. His stay in England must have made a deep impression upon him.

We all had the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance with Horace E. (Buck) Rambo from Port Limon, and we are sorry he did not stay longer. About everyone was "at home" so he didn't have to fish the key from the rat hole under the front steps.

Jarvis Kaye dropped in (not literally, of course) from New York recently. Jarv was on his vacation, but these big banana men simply can not get away from business. Jarv announces he no longer massages his head with olive oil, being quite satisfied that he is not going to lose his hair after all. Living in New York is enough to raise any one's hair.

Miss Silva has announced that she does not care to have her name mentioned in this column again. We are, therefore, refraining from any mention of her this time. And, just for spite, we won't mention Gloucester either.

Research Department—General Office

Some of us returning from vacation were surprised to learn that Mr. Dellenbaugh, Director of General Research, had resigned to take effect on July 31. The staff of the Department all regret his going, and wish him the best of fortune in the future.

Miss Olga Rommelfanger is a comparatively recent addition to the personnel of our Filing Bureau.

There are indications that the Filing Bureau is going to lose Miss Bertha Abbott at some, perhaps not distant, future time. The young man who gave her the ring is John W. Burnham. He is not connected with this Company.

Miss Elsie Irwin was assigned to us as stenographer from July 1, and at present is dividing her time between the General Office and the Laboratory.

The former Miss Agnes Noonan has been succeeded in the Statistical Bureau by Miss Evelyn Sullivan, who is said to be a young lady of many accomplishments.

General Office

A "sparkling" bit of news! Miss Howatt returned from her vacation wearing a diamond ring, and she will be bidding us goodbye in a few weeks to make her permanent headquarters away out in Portland, Oregon. Although we may not be able to accept the very cordial invitation Betty has extended us to visit her and "Jimmie," we do wish for them the very best.

We dare you to ask Caroline Shaw if she's ever heard the song "I Faw Down and Go Boom."

Now that some of the boys have taken to "orchid" shirts, it looks as though it's up to the girls to make the next move.

"Having a gorgeous time! Wish you were all with me," is the essence of cards received from Miss Agnes Valine. Agnes is spending her vacation seeing Paris, Venice, Rome and other European cities.

Our deep sympathy is extended to the Misses Gertrude and Ruth Jacobs on the recent death of their mother.

Miss Katherine Sampson has the sympathy of us all in the recent death of her mother.

All smiles and very happy was Miss Elizabeth Davidson, Librarian, when she came back from vacation wearing a diamond ring. Elizabeth's engagement to Mr. Alex Lane of our Law Department was announced at a dinner dance at the Ritz-Carlton. We extend our congratulations and best wishes.

Production Department

THE vacation season is in full swing: Miss Ruth Noyes has just returned from a trip on the *Ulua* and Mr. R. V. Howley from one on the *Carrillo*. They both are wearing smiles and look well, rested and happy.

Mr. C. E. Rollins of Castilla has been spending his vacation in the States and we have seen him a few times in the General Office. Mr. H. S. Blair of Chiriqui has also been north on vacation.

Here you see Billy Chittenden, who was one year old on August first. We think he can compete very creditably with youngsters brought up in the tropics. Maybe it's the daily banana.

A teacher was showing his pupils that the letters "ous" at the end of a word often meant "full of," such as furious, full of fury, and malicious, full of malice.

He asked for a sentence illustrating the point he wished to make clear, and received this effort:

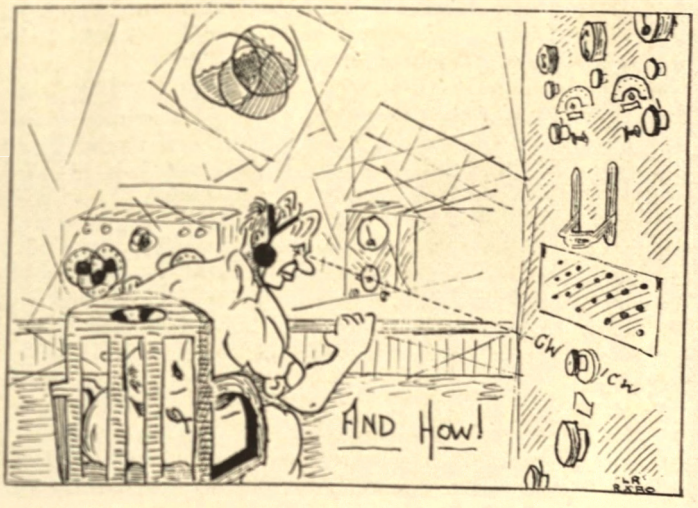
"Johnny couldn't run because he was so pious." —*Banana Budget.*

The Second Operator

Note: CW—a radio form meaning

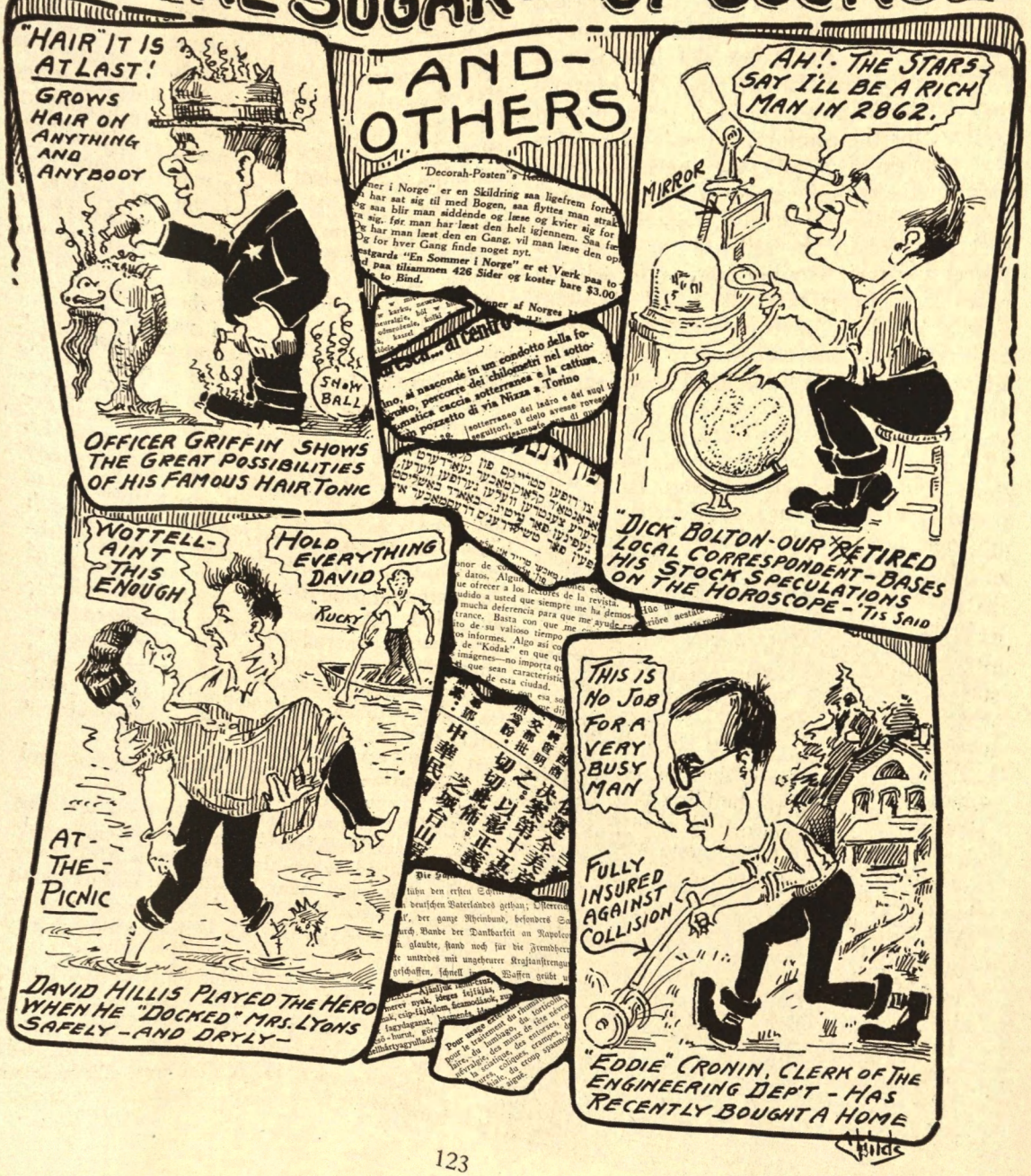
"Continuous Wave"

—contributed by L. A. Gagne



JUST NEWS ITEMS

REVERE SUGAR— OF COURSE


"HAIR" IT IS AT LAST!
GROWS HAIR ON ANYTHING AND ANYBOOY
SHOW BALL
OFFICER GRIFFIN SHOWS THE GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF HIS FAMOUS HAIR TONIC
-AND-
OTHERS
AH!- THE STARS SAY I'LL BE A RICH MAN IN 2862.
MIRROR
"DICK" BOLTON-OUR RETIRED LOCAL CORRESPONDENT-BASES HIS STOCK SPECULATIONS ON THE HOROSCOPE- 'TIS SAID
WOTTELL- AINT THIS ENOUGH
HOLD EVERYTHING DAVID
RUCKY
AT- THE- PICNIC
DAVID HILLIS PLAYED THE HERO WHEN HE "DOCKED" MRS. LYONS SAFELY-AND DRYLY-
THIS IS NO JOB FOR A VERY BUSY MAN
FULLY INSURED AGAINST COLLISION
"EDDIE" CRONIN, CLERK OF THE ENGINEERING DEP'T - HAS RECENTLY BOUGHT A HOME
Childs

Fruit Dispatch Company
New Orleans

THE eighth annual outing of the employees of the Fruit Dispatch Company, New Orleans, took place on Saturday, August 3, at the "Midway," Sea Brook. This is a pleasure resort on Lake Pontchartrain, about twenty minutes from the heart of the city, and reached either by the Southern Railway or by automobile. At this point the lake is particularly good for bathing and the conveniences at the Midway are ideal, regardless of weather, for the comfort and enjoyment of a large number of people. Arrangements were made for the exclusive use of the premises and bathing facilities for the day. Special coaches were provided by the railroad for those employees and their families who preferred that means of transportation. As usual, Assistant Traffic Manager Johnston was in charge of train transportation, and he was at the depot bright and early, with his hand checking register, to see that his passengers were safely placed aboard the 8:00 o'clock train.

The attendance at the picnic numbered about 250. Help-yourself tables, laden with a variety of fresh fruits, sandwiches, doughnuts, hot dogs, hard-boiled eggs, stuffed crabs, etc., hot coffee and bottled cold drinks, met the hearty welcome of the party on arrival. Refreshments were left on the tables until late afternoon, and were in sufficient quantity to stay the hunger of those whose appetites, whetted by the lake breezes, might clamor for attention between meals.

All had breakfasted by 9:00 o'clock, after which for several hours dancing on the spacious upper floor of the building was the principal form of amusement. A spanking breeze was blowing out of the west, and the jazz band far surpassed any on former outings. Along about noon the minds of the dancers turned to thoughts of a cool dip in the inviting lake and there was a general movement to the booth for bathing suits which, as everything furnished for the enjoyment of the employees on the outing, were supplied without charge, and the Midway's stock was ample to provide everyone with a suit. A large number enjoyed this refreshing sport for an hour or more, after which swimming matches were held. A few tried their hand at rowing skiffs, with more or less success. The sun was well overhead by this time and had gotten in its work on the backs and shoulders of the bathers.

Dancing was resumed with a vim and continued until three charming misses just reaching their teens, namely, Claire Defourneaux, Athalie Gross, and Melva Artigues, under the able direction of J. H. Hammel, Jr., who also served as their piano accompanist, entertained the party with fancy dancing and numerous song hits of the day and several amusing parodies on present and past favorite ditties. Another enjoyable feature was the fine voices of individual members of the jazz band, as well as of some of the employees on the wharf, whose Italian folk-songs at intervals during the day were greatly enjoyed. An excellent course dinner was served at about 5:00 P. M., at which toy balloons and various kinds of mirth-provoking novelties were distributed. This meal was prepared and cooked on the premises, as well as served, by a staff of employees from the Wharf Department, under the supervision of Gaspar LoCicero. Mr. LoCicero has a son working for the Company and each year he leaves his own business to serve the employees of the Fruit Dispatch Company as chef on their annual outing, without remuneration or thought of reward of any kind. At the close of the dinner Mr. Weinberger introduced Mr. LoCicero and thanked him warmly for his great kindness in making this personal sacrifice yearly, and as a slight token of the appreciation and gratitude of the employees presented him with a set of silver goblets.

The prize winners of the day's sports and comic events were as follows:

Ladies: Banana balanced on head walking race, Miss H. Moreci, necklace. Lemon balanced on paddle walking race, Miss Alta Hammel, raffia bag. Marshmallow at end of string contest, Miss H. Moreci, silk hose. Swimming race, Miss Gladys Defourneaux, vanity case.

Men: Sausage grabbing contest, R. Maher, silk tie and handkerchief. Banana balanced on head walking race, F. Sharp, purse. Cracker eating contest, Jas. Mattise, Jr., belt. Swimming race, H. A. Tudury, silk hose and handkerchief.

New Orleans News

A WELCOME visitor to the New Orleans office in early August was Mr. W. K. Jackson, Vice President of the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

The New Orleans office was pleased to have as visitors during July and August, Mr. W. Taillon, Assistant District Superintendent, Tela; Mr. P. W. Hamilton, Superintendent of Banana Exportation, Cristobal; and Mr. R. D. Eden, Overseer, Tela. These gentlemen were in the States on vacation and stated they desired to take advantage of the opportunity to visit some of our interior branches in order to get a clearer insight into the way the business is conducted at the selling end and how the fruit is handled and ripened in the banana rooms of the jobbers. Letters of introduction to Resident Managers were furnished them accordingly. We understand that Mr. Hamilton brought his automobile along with him with the intention of motoring upcountry from New Orleans.

Fellow-employees of Mr. C. W. Gleason, Assistant Resident Messenger at New Orleans, deeply sympathize with him on the death of his wife, which occurred on July 14 at the Baptist Hospital. Mr. Gleason's misfortune was an unusually sad one, as both Mrs. Gleason and her infant child passed away within a few hours of each other.

Employees at New Orleans were greatly pleased to see Mr. W. F. Yuille and Mr. F. C. Hoyle, of the Fruit Dispatch office, and Mr. C. C. Constantine, of the Banana Selling Company, over from Mobile to attend the annual outing on August 3. The trip was made in Mr. Yuille's car, and Mrs. Yuille was a member of the party. The visitors returned to Mobile the following afternoon.

Deep sympathy is extended to Mr. J. L. English on the death of his mother, August 7. At the time Mr. English received word of her critical illness, in Illinois, he was at Charlotte, relieving Mr. I. G. Emery, Resident Manager, who was on vacation. Mr. English took the first train from Charlotte, but unfortunately his mother passed away before his arrival.

Who's Who in Philadelphia

"Lefty Lou" Drumel, the Scotchman of the Accounting Department, acquired his monniker through his efforts and his one-way pockets. Although his application blank was signed "Louis William Drumel," we still believe it should have been "Sandy McPherson".

Mr. Drumel entered the service of the Company as weight clerk on June 4, 1925, and was promoted to Fruit Dispatch Company clerk in December, 1926, in which capacity he served until he was again promoted in December, 1928, to the Voyage and Statistical Desk of the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY. Mr. Drumel is a member of the "Maple Crashers Tournament".

New York

Accounting Department

LLOYD ARLINGTON EARLE, one of our old standbys, has been transferred from this Department to the General Office Accounting force. We were very sorry to have Earle leave us, as by this transfer we also lose direct contact with Rutherford, N. J., about whose victories in sports we used to hear regularly—one week in advance. We wish him lots of luck in his new position.

Frank Frawley has called our attention to the fact that he only has two daughters and not three as stated in the last issue of UNIFRUITCO. It appears we were misinformed, but not wishing to extend the controversy any further we are willing to give Frank the benefit of the doubt.

Sam Daniels of the Freight Accounting Bureau seemed to be very much worried lately. Upon investigation we found out that his ailment was a very common one—only ten miles to a gallon of gas. Sam says that if things do not change soon he will either have to give up the car or the idea of getting married.

We extend our deepest sympathies to Alexander S. Allen of the Passenger Accounting Department upon the loss of his father.

Harold Fields, Chief Clerk, Accounting Department, Havana Division, dropped in to see his former co-workers. Harold has increased in weight a bit since he left us, and from the remarks he made about a certain "date" he had it appears to us that his friendship for someone has also increased.

Marine Department

THE vacation of Mr. John H. Patch, Third Officer, S. S. *Zacapa*, ended disastrously. For a change from life on the sea he decided to do a little cruising on a pleasure yacht. An explosion occurred on board and Mr. Patch was injured, but not seriously, we are glad to learn. He expects to rejoin the *Zacapa* on the September sailing.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Frank Caffrey, past President of the Unifruitco Club of Boston, who arrived on the *Zacapa*.

Claim Department

MR. T. S. SCHULTZ has returned from a very pleasant week's vacation and shows the result of the New England climate.

Mr. W. D. Williams completed his three weeks' vacation in the hills of Vermont but is absolutely silent on golf.

Our smiling Miss Goldsmith was a guest of the Great White Fleet for three weeks and it is reported that the S. S. *Ulua* ran out of rations prior to its arrival at Limon, so we know that the six pounds of weight which she claims to have gained is the Company's loss.

At present another steno, Miss Doherty, is away and hopes to better Miss Goldsmith's record.

Your new reporter recently had the pleasure of viewing Niagara Falls from the Canadian side, and their inspiring effect will very likely be seen from now on.

We have welcomed into our happy family during the past month Miss Ruth Rausch and Mr. Errion Riley.

Radio

WELL! Well! at last we received some news of Mr. Muller from Savannah, Georgia, where he is enjoying the southern atmosphere. He found Charleston, S. C., full of charm and hospitality. Mr. Muller is en route to Jacksonville, Florida. Being within a 350-mile radius of Miami, he will not consider his tour complete unless he visits our Miami Radio Station.

Mr. Earle E. Hill, Chief Operator of the Preston Radio Station, is spending his vacation in the States, visiting New England, etc. Mr. Hill has been a frequent caller at this office.

Mr. A. F. Wallis, Commercial Representative of the Tropical Radio, has returned from a tour of western solicitation, having visited cities in Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan, for the purpose of bringing the

advantages of the radio system before the exporters in that territory. Mr. Wallis left recently for a vacation in Atlantic City. Having sailed the Great Lakes extensively during the past several weeks, salt water will prove somewhat of a contrast to him.

"Flying Bill Garrett," formerly Chief Operator S. S. *Pastores,* has returned from leave of absence. Mr. Garrett promises to have an interesting story regarding his plane and his experiences in the next issue of the magazine.

Mr. Patrick O'Keeffe, formerly Chief Operator of the M. S. *La Marea,* was granted leave of absence recently due to illness, and is at present in the Long Island College Hospital. A visit from any of the operators would, no doubt, be greatly appreciated by Mr. O'Keeffe.

Passenger Traffic Department

Notables and New York ships on which they sailed:

S. S. *Pastores,* July 13—Mrs. W. T. MacLaury and son, and Miss Mary G. Hall, family and sister-in-law of Mr. W. T. MacLaury, Assistant to the Vice President—Personnel, New York Central Railroad, for the cruise.

S. S. *Sixaola,* July 17—Mrs. C. L. Persons and daughter, Miss Shirley Persons, and niece, Miss Vivien Christie, family of Mr. C. L. Persons of Panama City, en route to Cristobal.

S. S. *Ulua,* July 20—Miss Beulah B. Sheuck, of the Law Department, Boston, for the cruise. Mr. George S. Summerlin, American Minister to Honduras, and Mr. A. South, American Minister to Panama, and wife, en route to Cristobal.

S. S. *Carrillo,* July 20—Mr. Fletcher A. Hatch, Assistant to Manager, Colombia Division, and daughter, en route to Puerto Barrios.

S. S. *Castilla,* July 21—Mr. J. W. Lowe, father of Mr. J. W. Lowe, Superintendent of the Revere Sugar Refinery, Boston, for the cruise.

S. S. *Zacapa,* July 24—Mrs. A. A. Facio, wife of Dr. Facio, former Chief Surgeon of the Costa Rica Division, en route to Cristobal. Mrs. M. C. Keith, widow of Mr. Minor C. Keith, en route to Cristobal.

S. S. *Toloa,* July 27—Mr. Bey Arosemena and Mr. Basco Arosemena, sons of the President of Panama, and their friend, Mr. Richard Carver, en route to Cristobal.

S. S. *Santa Marta,* July 31—Mrs. I. U. Bird and infant, family of Aliens Officer, Port Royal, Jamaica, en route to Kingston. Mr. T. J. Thomas, Assistant to the President, C. B. & Q. Railway, and family, for the cruise.

S. S. *Tivives,* August 3—Mr. H. M. Bassett, Assistant to the Comptroller, New York Central Railroad, and wife, for the cruise.

S. S. *Pastores,* August 10—Mrs. Sally Slesinger, Society Editor of the *Havana Evening Telegram,* en route to Havana. Miss Lina Hummerschlag, Passenger Representative of the National Tours, Inc., New York, agents of the UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, for the cruise.

Notables and ships on which they arrived:

S. S. *Ulua,* July 14—Mr. Ernest Glassel, son of the General Manager of the North German Lloyd Line, en route from Cristobal.

S. S. *Zacapa,* July 18—Mr. Joseph Di Giorgio, President of the Di Giorgio Fruit Company, en route from Kingston. Mr. Louis Clausel, American Consul at Kingston, en route from Kingston.

S. S. *Toloa,* July 21—Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Cuban Ambassador to the United States, and wife, en route from Havana. Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Marchina, Mrs. Adela Marchina and Miss Clemencia Gonzales, son-in-law and daughters of the former President of Costa Rica, en route from Port Limon. Mr. Paul West, Manager of the Cristobal Division, en route from Cristobal. Mr. C. E. Rollins, Manager of the Truxillo Railroad Company, en route from Havana. Mrs. Clare Hewett and sons, Allan and Clifton, family of Mr. C. H. Hewett, Assistant to Manager of the Cristobal Division, en route from Cristobal.

S. S. *Calamares,* July 28—Mr. John Tarrant, Manager of the U. S. Rubber Export Company at Havana, and son, en route from Havana.

S. S. *Tivives,* July 30—Miss Mary Horrigan and Miss Alma Kenney, of the Boston Office, returning from the cruise.

S. S. *Metapan,* arrived August 1—Mr. Howard Diehl, American Vice Consul at Santa Marta, en route from Santa Marta. Mr. D. Russell Brewer, Division Accountant at Kingston, en route from Kingston.

S. S. *Pastores,* August 4—Mr. Charles Echeverria, City Passenger Agent at Havana, en route from Havana. Mr. James Campbell, of the Passenger Department, Cristobal Division, en route from Cristobal.

S. S. *Ulua,* August 11—Mrs. Eulalia Dominguez, wife of the Cuban Vice Consul

at Philadelphia, and daughters, en route from Havana. Mr. Edward M. Hawn, Manager of the Compania de Obras Maritimas S. A. at Havana, and wife, en route from Havana. Mr. Leopold Casas, of the National City Bank of Havana, en route from Havana.

Freight Traffic Department

FATE seems to have taken a hand in the transfers and promotions lately. We're losing all our "eligible" bachelors to the Terminal Department and are getting young and handsome but married men in return.

Mr. Tanis has returned from his vacation looking very fit. Jack sure is loyal to his little home town. The flowers are especially pretty out there in Jersey, he states.

Some of the Brooklynites may get a laugh out of that, but just the same in Jersey there's not a crowd of people stamping all over your feet, so much so that one has to limp around the office.

Miss Marion Tobin has sailed on a cruise up to Canada for her vacation. Lucky girl!

Mr. Winkenhofer is leaving our shores for those of Preston. Herman has only been with us for a short time but we're awfully sorry to see him go.

One question Edison forgot to ask: If a 189 pound man, in the process of painting his house, was atop of a 35 foot ladder, how strong a wind would be needed to knock him down 36 feet?

"Hubie" could answer that one.

Freight Terminal Department

OUR loss has worked out to the advantage of certain of our clerks:

Mr. Ted Matchett has been transferred to the Freight Traffic Department, as has Mr. J. Todd.

A fair exchange is no robbery, however, and we are glad to welcome to our ranks Mr. Murray B. Cowley and Mr. Frank Creighton.

Miss G. Brennan has been transferred to the Fruit Dispatch Company and it is hoped that she will enjoy her new duties.

A "wee wee" mademoiselle is a new member of the stenographic force of the Freight Terminal Department. We welcome Miss Jean Piquette.

Although Mr. Lux always wears a most pleasant smile, he appears much happier and more content the last few weeks. The Reason? Mrs. Lux and family have returned from a vacation spent on the Gulf Coast.

When last heard from, Mr. Harvey M. Huff, Pacific Coast Traffic Agent, was leaving for his siesta at the Hotel Nuevo Mundo, San Salvador, on July 17, after a very enjoyable trip on the S. S. *La Perla* from San Francisco July 5. He reports having gained weight, which speaks well for the "Vagabond" cruise.

Mrs. Huff left San Francisco on the Panama Mail S. S. *Guatemala* and planned to meet Mr. Huff at Champerico, from which port they will continue on together to Cristobal, Puerto Colombia, Port Limon, and Havana, thence returning to the States.

New Employees

A. A. McKenney, Typist, Accounting Department; C. Pflum, Junior Comptometer Operator, Accounting Department; E. Brady, File Clerk, Freight Terminal Department; V. M. Perez, Stenographer, Freight Terminal Department; L. Affatato, Temporary Typist, Purchasing Department; H. I. Losin, Temporary Clerk and Typist, Purchasing Department; C. V. Williamson, Watchman, Terminal Operations Department; P. H. Worrall, Watchman, Terminal Operations Department; James E. Slagle, Office Boy, Freight Traffic Department; Thomas H. Jeffries, Office Boy, Passenger Traffic Department; John J. Costello, Office Boy, Freight Traffic Department.

Fruit Dispatch Company
New Employees

New York—Ruth E. Kennedy, Typist Accounting Department; Anne Koerner, Accounting Department.

Salt Lake City—L. Glazier, Cashier.

San Francisco—James H. Northrop, Jr., Traveling Messenger; Michael Carrs, Traveling Messenger.

El Paso—Emmett McKowen, Assistant Cashier.

San Antonio—J. E. Adams, Cashier.

New Orleans—Nina M. Speziale, Stenographer, Sales Department.

UNIFRUITCO

October
1929

Vol. V
No. 3

M. E. Schoen
Editor

El Salvador's New Atlantic Gateway
Trade Route
By WM. V. HARLOE

Tribute to A. Roger Ackerley

Northers
By WILSON POPENOE

Henry E. Worcester Now a Vice President of the United Fruit Company

Trade With Tropical America
Reprint from National City Bank Bulletin, September, 1929

Old Cuts Recall Old Memories
By "STEVE KNOWS"

California and the Tropics
By E. J. PLACE

Tales of the Great White Fleet
Chapter XVII—The Sugar Ships

Tarpon Fishing at Gatun Spillway
By "BILL" MARKHAM

Snow, Sunshine and Snow
By H. HOLT—Chapter I

Published Monthly by United Fruit Company

For Employees in all Branches of its Service

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS.